The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,226 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L.	Cathay	3263	500	Fairtlough	21st Nov.
—	Assam	3035	500	F. Cole	28th ,,
L.	Parramatta	4739	900	Judd	5th Dec.
M.	Pekin	3900	800	Symons	12th ,,
L.	Malwa	3959	800	W. Adamson	19th ,,
—	Gwalior	3733	800	Harris	26th ,,
					1885.
L.	Rosetta	3502	800	W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	3736	800	A. Daniell	9th ,,
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	J. Shallard	16th ,,
—	Nizam	3736	800	T. Atkinson	23rd ,,
L.	Ballarat	4194	1000	J. Johnson	30th ,,

Direct to London via Marseilles. By the vessels at Suez.

Company's Dockyard, sailing to convey

PORTS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA.

On 1884.
28th Nov.
12th Dec.
26th ,,
1885.
9th Jan.

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JOHNSON, P. & O. N Company.

COMPANY.

BOMBAY to the Continental ports terms; and Boulogne. Tickets Passengers to travel by rail from

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Marseilles, Rs. 370. which

Rs.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th November, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 24th November, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 4th December, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th November, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

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'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS AND NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS,

in great variety,
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TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient Preparation, made from the fresh Betel-nut. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

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Bellows-body Cameras.
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Travelling Suits	25	0 to	28	0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28	0 to	35	0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38	0 to	50	0
Best White Shirt Bands	each		4	
Do. do. Collars	,,		4	8
Best Oxford do.	,,		5	0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	6	8 to	8	0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10	0 to	12	8
Dressing Gowns	10	8 to	25	0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each		6	0
Do. do. Pants	pair		6	0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.		8	8
Superior Merino Socks	per doz.		20	0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz.		25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.		30	0
Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair		3	8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair		3	8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.		12	0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.		15	0
Stout Merino Vests	each		5	8
Stout Merino Pants	each		6	8
Gauze Merino Pants	each		6	8
Warm Gloves			1	8
Warm Mufflers			2	0
Travelling Caps			4	8
Best Tweed Hats			4	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.		5	12
Linen Faced Collars	doz.		0	8
Best Linen Cuffs	doz.		10	0
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.		1	8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from		27	0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	,,		40	0
Travelling Portmanteaus	,,		22	8
Canvas Courier Bags	,,		8	0
Linen Bags	,,		5	0
Stone or Expanding Bags	,,		28	0
Leather Dressing Cases, fitted	,,		10	8
... inside basket.	from		30	0
...ted complete ..	from		33	0
...Boxes, in Cases	28	0 to	38	0

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Sun Hats	Rs. 4-8 to 8	8
Overland Chairs	4	8
Despatch Boxes	18	8
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Money Belts, Solid Leather, with 2 Pockets	5	8
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Brown Leather Slippers	2	12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5	8
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Marine or Saltwater Soap per packet	1	0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	2	4
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Travelling Pillows each	1	4
Resais or Quilts from	4	0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs from	20	0
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Metal Soap Boxes from	1	8
Sponges from	1	8
Sponge Bags	1	8
Rug Straps	1	8
Leather Purses	2	0
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Razors, ready for use	2	0
Shaving Brushes	2	0
Nail Brushes	1	0
Tooth Brushes	0	8
Hair Brushes	4	0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10	8
Nail Scissors from 1-8 to	2	0
Holdalls, with strong leather straps	10	8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, holding Sponge, Nail, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	5	8
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Waterproof Coats	7	8
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Air Cushions	5	0

... Chairs, a large assortment, from Rs. 3-8.

...elluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

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...AY, 20TH INSTANT
... the Great Clearance sale will be sold at LESS than
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... goods at your
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A GENEROUS and well-matured spirit which will compare favourably with the most expensive brands in the market.

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Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (*i.e.* surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in rose wood Box, an excellent instrument	125	
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A large stock of German Concertinas of the best make, with single or double notes, large and small sizes, at from each	16	0 to 20 0
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Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from each	2	8
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouth-piece, in all keys each		
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Electro Silver, Cylinder Flageolets : B. flat Rs. 3, C. Rs. 2-8, E flat Rs. 2, G. Re. 1-8.	2	0
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Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes, each	0	8
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouthpieces and crooks	35	0 to 50 0
A large stock of superior finished instruments at	75	0 to 125 0

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CAN SUPPLY FROM STOCK THE UNDERMENTIONED MACHINERY, &c., GIVING IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, Shanks and Son's "Caledonian," 10, 14 and 20-horse power.
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PUNCHING AND SHEARING MACHINES.
Single ended to punch and shear ¾ plate.
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PLANING MACHINES, 4' by 1' 8" by 1' 8"
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6" centre, 6' bed ; 7½" centre, 8' and 10' bed ;
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Smaller sizes for Children cheaper.

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THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY,
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GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE.
The renowned and only
HUDSON'S
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SURPRISE PARTY SURPRISE PARTY,
SURPRISE PARTY SURPRISE PARTY,
THE DONATORS OF FOOTLIGHT FUN.
An Entertainment for Variety, Originality, and Refinement without Parellel.
SMILING BEGINS AT 9,
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Vocalists, Comedians, Instrumentalists and Dancers will appear in the following
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Mdlle. FLORIE De GAY will preside at the pianoforte.
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Overture..... "Happy to Meet"..... Company
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Song, Comic.. "Flippity Flop Young man. Mr. T. Hudson.
Ballad..... "Dream Faces"..... Miss May Melville
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VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY!—Oscar Smith.
Miss ADA MAVEN in the Latest London song, "The Masher," &c.
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To conclude with the Screaming Sketch—
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Back Seats As. 8. Children half price.
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The Grand Piano is from the firm of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, where Reserved Seats may be secured.
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PINTO'S HOTEL.
TO WHICH EIGHT BUNGALOWS ARE ATTACHED,
NOW OPEN.

THE best known, and affording most comfortable accommodation to Visitors and Families occupy Central Position, and are nearest to the severa points—Gymkhana, Church, and other Public Offices.

WANTED, for about six months from 1st December next, a furnished BUNGALOW either on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, Breach Candy or Marine Lines. For further particulars, apply to
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TO BE LET, from 1st December next, a desirable RESIDENCE in Hornby-row, Fort, on the Top Floor of a House, commanding a very charming view and consisting of a Drawing Dining, two Bed and two Bath-rooms. Rent only Rs. 85. For further particulars, apply to
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BAEL-FRUIT CONFECTION.
THIS palatable and agreeable preparation is made from the fruit, preserving all its medicinal properties, for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Disorders of the Bowels. It is much more liked and easily taken by children than other preparations of the fruit.
Per tin, Re. 1.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
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MAGIC
HAIR DYE.
QUICK IN ACTION, FREE FROM SMELL,
PLEASANT TO APPLY & PERMANENT IN USE.
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VEGETABLE,
RELIABLE,
PLEASANT,
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.
TESTIMONIALS:—
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"A few doses, and the child was much better."
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"Invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
"Thanks; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.
To be had at
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.
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TEAS,
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"SPECIALITE" CHINA TEAS.
CHOICE FAMILY MIXTURE.
Possessing finest aroma and agreeable taste.
Per lb. tin Re. 1-6.
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Unsurpassed in aroma and taste.
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THE WELL-KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
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ORANGE PEKOE,
Per lb. Re. 1-12.
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Per lb. Re. 1-4.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
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THE CREAM OF LIFE IS ELECTRICITY!!!
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ELECTRIC HAIR-BRUSHES
CURES NERVOUS HEADACHE IN FIVE MINUTES!!!
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PREVENTS BALDNESS AND RESTORES THE HAIR.
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TO PROMOTE THE CIRCULATION AND TO ASSIST DIGESTION.
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Assists the child during dentition, stimulating the gums and efficaciously relieving the pains incidental to that trying period, giving REST and COMFORT to both MOTHER and BABY.
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WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!
NONE BETTER! NONE CHEAPER!!
THE ever-increasing demand has proved the superiority of the KANNY WATCHES over any others offered for even higher prices.

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WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC.
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TO LET.—EXCELLENT suite of ROOMS in the Fort. Apply to Messrs.
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.
28, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE.—A VERY handsome grey Arab HORSE, 14-3, rising seven, is blemished otherwise believed to be sound. Ridden constantly by a Lady, and parted with as the owner is at Home. Price, Rs. 700. Apply to.
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.
28 Apollo-street.

MATERIAL FOR SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
STOUT BLUE WOOLLEN SERGE, 52 inches wide, from Rs. 1-8-0 per yard. Warm Twilled BLANKETING, 5 feet wide, Rs. 1-6-0 per yard.
Broad-cloth and Fine Serges of various colors, also Grey Army Flannel.
For Samples apply to
THE ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

NOW READY
THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
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NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
rice Re. 1. Postage half anna.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLARETS.		Cash Prices. Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
Medoc, superior	per doz.	12 0	7 0
Pomero	,,	16 0	9 0
Chateau Pontet Canet	,,	20 0	11 0
Grand Vin Richelieu	,,	24 0	13 0
Chateau Palmer	,,	30 0	17 0
,, Margaux { Rich after Din- ner Wines. } Lafft	,,	30 0	16 0
	,,	32 0	18 0
Mouton Rothschild	,,	32 0	18 0
Chateau Larose	,,	30 0	..
SAUTERNES.			
Sauternes, delicate flavour	,,	20 0	..
Barsac, light table Wine	,,	20 0	..
BURGUNDIES.			
Chambertin	,,	30 0	14 0
Pommard, No. 1 quality	,,	22 0	12 0
Chablis ,,	,,	22 0	12 0
Beaune ,,	,,	22 0	12 0
Macon ,,	,,	22 0	12 0
Grave ,,	,,	22 0	12 0
HOCKS.			
Erbach	,,	..	9 8
Laudenheimer	,,	..	9 0
Neirsteiner	,,	20 0	..
Neirsteiner (Pearl)	,,	24 0	13 ..
Steinwein (Glass Juge)	,,	24 0	14 0
Liebfraumilch	,,	25 0	..
Ruddesheim Berg	,,	27 0	..
Steinburg Cabinet	,,	30 0	..
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.			
Moselle, very Dry	,,	36 0	20 0
,, Full Muscatel Flavour	,,	36 0	18 0
Hock, Full Flavour and Softness	,,	36 0	20 0
,, Muscatel ,, and full Bouquet	,,	33 0	18 0
Claret, Sparkling	,,	27 0	15 0
Sparkling Burgundy, Red	,,	36 0	20 0
,, Sauterne	,,	29 0	..
HUNGARIAN WINES. (BY MAX GREGOR.)			
Carlowitz	,,	22 0	..
Cedenburg, Finest Selected	,,	24 0	..
Bellye Riesling	,,	21 0	..
,, Kadarka	,,	22 0	..
Somlau	,,	21 0	..
CHAMPAGNES.			
Roederer's	,,	63 0	33 0
Pommery and Greno's	,,	60 0	30 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,,	54 0	28 ..
Perrier Jouet's "Reserve Cuvee"	,,	54 0	28 0
Parrier Jouet's, first quality	,,	48 0	25 0
Giesler's	,,	48 0	25 0
Jules Mumm's	,,	42 0	22 0
Swiss, extra dry	,,	32 0	18 0
SHERRIES.			
Amontillado, superior, very old & choice	,,	33 0	..
Amontillado, rich nutty flavoured	,,	27 0	..
Manzanilla, very dry and pale	,,	26 0	..
Venedo Pasto, a rich dinner Wine	,,	24 0	..
Dinner Wine, Pale & excellent light Wine	,,	21 0	..
Marsalla Virgin Pale	,,	15 0	..
Madeira, East India, very choice	,,	28 0	..
Muscatel	,,	..	18 0
Malaga	,,	..	18 0
PORTS.			
Superior Old, with fine bouquet	,,	..	..
Invalids	,,	34 0	15 0
Fine Old, good body and flavour	,,	24 0	..
SPIRITS.			
Eau de Vie, Hongrie	,,	60 0	..
Cognac, Superior fine old pale	,,	24 0	..
Cognac, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	,,	27 0	..
One Star	,,	30 0	..
,, ** Two Stars	,,	30 0	..
Hennessy's Brandy, * One Star	,,	30 0	..
,, ** Two Stars	,,	34 0	..
,, *** Three Stars	,,	36 0	..
Martell's Best	,,	27 0	..
Exshaw's No. 1	,,	28 0	..
Exshaw's No. 2	,,	24 0	..
Mounier's Wine leaf	,,	27 0	..
Rum Old Jamaica, first quality	,,	21 0	..
Gin, London, Old Tom, Booth's	,,	16 0	..
,, Swan Booth's	,,	16 0	..
Dry Unsweetened Gin	,,	17 0	..
Hollands, Geneva, per case 15 large flasks	,,	28 8	..
Whisky, Kinahan's L.L.	,,	21 0	..
,, Scotch	,,	21 0	..
,, Buchanan	,,	24 0	..
,, Old Vatted Glenlivet	,,	21 0	..
,, Encore	,,	19 0	..
,, Jameson's, *** Three stars..	,,	26 0	..
,, * One star	,,	23 0	..
Henke's Aromatic Schnapps	,,	16 0	..
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Vermouth Noilly Prat's	,,	14 0	..
Vermouth Italian	,,	16 0	..
Orange Bitter	,,	18 0	..
Ginger Wine, Best	,,	15 0	..
Orange Wine	,,	15 0	..
Quinine Wine	,,	21 0	..
Ginger Brandy	,,	22 0	..
Chartreuse Yellow	,,	..	34 8
Chartreuse Green	,,	..	42 0
Curacao, Finest Orange	,,	..	22 0
Curacao, White	,,	..	24 0
Maraschino De Zara, best	,,	30 0	..
Sherry Brandy, best	,,	..	17 0
Noyeau, assorted	,,	21 0	..
Creme De Noyeau	,,	..	24 0
Absinthe	,,	48 0	..
Benedictine	,,	..	36 0
Angostura Bitters, Genuine	,,	..	22 0
Eau de Vie Danziak	,,	..	22 0
Do. Noyaux	,,	..	24 0
Creme de Cacao	,,	..	30 0
Kummel	,,	..	33 0
Cordial Medoc	,,	..	30 0
Anisette	,,	36 0	..
BEER AND STOUT.			
Beer, Bass's, by Stone	,,	5 12	3 12
,, McEwen's	,,	5 12	3 4
,, Vienna	,,	6 4	4 2
,, Pilsener	,,	6 0	4 0
Stout, Guinness's, by Burke	,,	5 12	3 14

TENDERS are invited for the supply at Bellary of the following BRIDGE-TIMBERS of THOROUGHLY SEASONED SOUND TEAK, sawn and square, to be straight, free from cracks, knots and flaws. The Timber will be inspected and passed in Bombay or Bellary.
Prices to include cost of carriage to Bellary.
836 Pieces 13' 6" by 5" by 6"
836 ,, 13' 0" by 5" by 5½"
831 ,, 13' " by 5" by 5"
Tenders to be addressed to the Chief Engineer S. M. Railway Poona on or before 27th November.
One third of the Timber of each size to be delivered at Bellary by 1st January, 1885, and the remainder before 31st January, 1885.

N. C. DALAL'S DEPOT OF CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
ESTABLISHED, 1872.
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.
OWING to our LARGE STOCK of CHEROOTS and CIGARS on hand, have this day reduced the prices to ensure a speedy sale. Smokers will do well to call and try our samples before laying in their supplies.

	Per box of 100.	Per 1000.
Dawson's	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 15 8
Thompson	,, 1 14	,, 17 0
Havannahs	,, 1 12	,, 17 0
Manilla Cigars	,, 2 4	,, 30 0
Do. Cheroots	,, 2 4	,, 30 0
Burmahs	,, 1 4	,, 11 0
Queens	,, 1 0	,, 9 0
Little Devils	,, 3 3	,, 30 0
Pondicherry Cheroots	,, 1 14	,, 17 8
Barrel shaped	,, 1 12	,, 16 8

FLIES AND BUGS.
Bed-bugs, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice, Spiders, Chilmunks, Cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Parochaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agents in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

CONJURING TRICKS.—New and amusing in boxes complete. Small box, 6 tricks, Rs. 4. Medium box, 10 tricks, Rs. 6. Large box, 5 capital tricks, Rs. 3.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The Boats are AVAILABLE for the use of Members.

WANTED, a good BOOK-BINDER. Apply sharp to Salvation Army Printng Press, Esplanade, Bombay.

WANTED ASSISTANT. Hours 12 till 4. Apply by letter to Mr. STEPHENS Dentist, 19, Rampart-row.

XMAS CARDS, XMAS CARDS.—From best makers. The largest and most varied stock. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

CRYSTOLEUM AND METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING.—Lessons in these beautiful accomplishments given at No. 13, Rampart-row, Bombay.

SALE of the BHANDOOP ESTATE takes place before the Commissioner, High Court, THIS WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS, Plain, Clockwork, Mechanical, Electric, &c., a fresh supply for the season. STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES—Fresh Stock, Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, and smokers' requisites, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, COATINGS & SERGES for SUITS.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

A BARGAIN.—An elegant almost new Victoria with single and double harness, property of an officer leaving Bombay. Apply STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, two male tiger cubs about 8 months old, in first-rate health and condition. Apply to D. D., care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

PISTACHIO and Strawberry Creams Chocolate Menier, ½ lb. packets, from ans. 10 to Re. 1-8. English, French, and American Confectionery, from ans. 12 to Rs. 3 per lb.—Moreans & Co.

JUST RECEIVED by s. s. Manila, gold pebble spectacles, Rs. 18; steel, Rs. 8. Long experience and qualifications for adjusting proper number need not be commended.—A. N. Daver, No. 7, Meadow-street.

LADIES SHOES.—A complete new stock with black embroidered beads from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8. House and glace kid court shoes from Rs. 6-8, 7-8, and Rs. 8-8.—Badhams, Pile and Co., Limited, (new Branch) Hornby-row, Bombay.

BEST GENUINE MOCCA COFFEE, daily ground. Sold by P. WILLIAMS, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR, Bombay, TOM SAYERS, MANAGER. BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS.

DEVARENNES and Co., Gowalia Tank-road.—On commission sale, second-hand brougham, Rs. 400. Ditto, Rs. 300.

BEWARE of imposition! Every bar of genuine Olive Soap bears a Greek inscription. At all Chemists' and Grocers', 4 annas per bar.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

WORTH A TRIAL—All wool tweed suits, Rs. 17. Trousers, Rs. 8-8. Nett Cash. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Meadow-street, Fort.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 2 per suit, nett. Nanoo Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

BREAKFAST CLARET at Rs. 11-8 per dozen, as used at the clubs, imported from Nathaniel Johnston and Sons, Bordeaux, by PHIPSON & Co.

AN experienced and influential piece-goods SALESMAN is open to an engagement. For terms, &c. Apply to "C. & S. Fogo," care of this paper.

FALLODYNE.—A purely vegetable preparation charm kindly sharpens the memory cures hysteria, &c. Rs. 1-8 per bottle at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,320,000.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST OPENED, Dent's Gloves, ladies' black and coloured Gloves in suede and French kid. Gentlemen's white kid Gloves, finest quality. Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church-Gate-st., Bombay.

DEVARENNES & Co., Gowalia Tank-road.—On ready sale, new dog-cart, Rs. 150; new Mail-phaeton, Rs. 850; second-hand Mail-phaeton, Rs. 400; second-hand Office Shigram, Rs. 250.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100.
J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

TRICYCLES!!! Just received another consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, with ball bearings, patent band brake, and other latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

A LADY residing in Clifton wishes the charge of 2 or 3 children who could attend school if desired; liberal and well appointed home; 2 months at the sea in summer. Full particulars on application to A. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A safe investment in Panchganis. Four well furnished Bungalows known as the Four Cottages, centrally situated in an extensive compound with a well. For particulars apply to Mr. H. Royal, Igatpuri, or Mr. Nasserwanjee Dossabhoy, Merchant and House Agent, Mahableshwar.

MRS. YOUNG, widow of the Rev. Albert Young, late of Bombay and Panchgani, wishes to receive into her home with her two young children others needing a mother's care, whose parents desire to send them to England. Healthy situation, highest references, terms moderate. Address Mrs. A. YOUNG, 31, South-street, Greenwich, Kent, England.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Akbari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 1, inclusive of postage. Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS CARDS in Bombay are at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street. Personally selected in London by J. PEARSE.

WANTED
SOME SUB-OVERSEERS and DRAFTSMEN for the Nagpur Berar State Railway. Applicants should state what pay they expect, and send copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Nagpur.
Only successful candidates will be communicated with.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.
SALE OF LIVE STOCK, BUILDING MATERIALS, C. IRON GIRDERS, &c.
Under instructions from the Committee of the Byculla Club, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, in the compound, near the Race-course, opposite the Byculla Club, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., consisting of English boar, 6 sows with litters, rabbits; buildings for removal 2 chuppra sheds, piggery and fowl houses; old materials comprising door frames, window sashes, Venetians, blinds, mats, casks, C. I. Girders, Brackets, &c., &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 19th November, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.:—
2 cases colored shawls.
1 ,, white shirtings.
1 ,, ,, custume cloth.
1 ,, Orange Gambroon.
3 ,, colored prints.
5 bales grey shirtings.
3 ,, grey shirtings.
10 ,, claret Union cloth.
7 cases condensed milk.
Round and oblong marble slabs for tables.
1 case electro-plated ice pitchers, tea sets, butter coolers, kettles, flower-vases, &c., &c.
1 case fancy walkingsticks and lady's leather bags.
1 ,, sets of Japanned waiters and tinned gindy.
An invoice of superior and fragrant perfumery by the well-known makers Napoleon Price, & Co., just landed ex s.s. Massilia, consisting of real old brown Windsor soap, golden oil, moss rose, white rose, damask rose, Spinaroses, &c., &c.
On account of the concerned—
5 cases each 6 dozens half-lb glass stoppered bottles confectionery.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., &c at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depôt, Parel.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on or about 3rd December next, and the following days at 1 p.m on each day until the whole is disposed of at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, Depôt, Parel, a quantity of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., being part surplus and partly used stock, consisting of sleepers, shaping and saw machines, screw augurs, flies, T. and plate iron of sizes wood screws, wrought iron and steel scrap, teakwood and poon wood scrap, old rails, cast iron fire bars, paint, spring cushions, spring balances, carpenters tools, and sundry other miscellaneous articles.
Catalogues will be published and will be had on the premises or of the undersigned.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 19th November, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
Ex s.s. "Massilia."
Three cases fancy woollen cloth consisting of fancy coating, grey twill coating, brown twill coating, Oxford twill coating, brown mix coating, hair line coating, grey check coating, black and white coating, brown worsted coating, wooded solid fine twill worsted, wooded black solid fine twill worsted, Derby tweed, green beaver, olive, green and brown satarra, peacock green coating, black twill worsted, black stripe worsted, &c.
The pieces, which are from 10 to 15 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit purchasers, and are now on view.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS at the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers on Rampart-row, Fort.
On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Fort.—
A quantity of grey, white, and colored goods and choltes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

CHRISTMAS CARDS FOR SALE.
To be sold by public auction at the rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m.
1 case of Christmas cards.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Mr. Jamsetji Nowroji, cabinet-maker, who is changing his place of business, to sell by Public Auction at his shop, No. 36, Kalbadevi-road, on SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, the 29th and 30th inst., at 1 p.m., each day, his stock-in-trade, consisting of very valuable and handsome french-polished richly carved and plain blackwood, teakwood, satinwood and ebony wood household furniture, rich cut and engraved glassware, best plated ware, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames, 4, 4, and 5 light plated and brass candelabra with shades, handsome gilt kerosine-oil hanging vase lamps, plain and coloured globe lamps, real Japanese and China flower vases and jars, and a variety of other articles of which full particulars will be given hereafter.
Catalogues with full details will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th December, and the following day, sale commencing at p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite Hamilton's Hotel, the whole of the valuable furniture, &c., of the Hope Hall Family Hotel, consisting of handsomely carved and plain blackwood and mahogany furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany sate billiard table, by Thurston, with balls, cues, and eight light lamp complete, and eight day clock by James McCabe; another eight day clock by French Royal Exchange, a 15 day German clock, and 5 light hanging and wall engined lamps, 6 and 8 light chandeliers, by Nash, table ornaments flower vases, pictures, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a date which will be hereafter [illegible] CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed [illegible] Auction at Marine Lines, the very valuable [illegible] French-polished blackwood and teakwood [illegible] household furniture, best electro-plated [illegible] and glassware, rich table ornaments, [illegible] ness flower vases, a handsome English [illegible] very good order, a handsome English [illegible] pair of handsome well matched black [illegible] harness, gentleman and lady's saddles [illegible] choice and rare plants in tubs and pots [illegible] of Colonel G. F. Beville, Commandant [illegible]
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CR[illegible]
Bombay, 19th November, 1884.

BENNETT AND [illegible]
No. 3, APOLLO-[illegible]
For sale at BENNETT'S Auction [illegible] 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., one case containing [illegible] Letts's Diaries for 1885, will be [illegible] suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd [illegible] BENNETT and Co. are [illegible] Auction, at Parell, a little [illegible] Railway Parell Station, [illegible] black wood and teak wood [illegible] carved household furniture [illegible] and glass ware, handsome [illegible] first-rate oleographs and [illegible] &c., &c., the property of [illegible]
The property is now on [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF [illegible]
On SATURDAY, [illegible]
BENNETT & Co. [illegible] rooms, an invoice [illegible] of assorted syrups, [illegible] cod liver oil, [illegible] coumbe, brown [illegible] and other [illegible] rose geranium, [illegible] quet, [illegible] bouquet, [illegible] old [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Town Council, meeting, 3 p.m.
Fancy Bazaar, Cawasjee Mechanics' Institute.
Band, 25th B. L. I., Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.
Hudson's Surprise Party, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pekin (s), from London; Iran (s), Bhownuggur; Ireland, Liverpool; and Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.
VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Persian Gulf.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry at the Apollo-bunder this evening at 6 o'clock:—

Overture	Pique Dame	Suppé.
Valse	the Hydropaten	Gung'l.
Selection	Nabucodonosor	Verdi.
Song	Cradle	Lange.
Valse	Thine Alone	Meinsler.
Galop	Hit and Miss	Hervé.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Pekin entered, and the s.s. Suez left, the dock yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—Pietro Pace, a Maltese, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—We have been requested by Captain Russell to acknowledge the receipt of the sums of Rs. 11-4 and Rs. 24-6 towards the Seamen's Church Fund, being the proceeds of offertories at Bandora and Matheran respectively.

A MASONIC ELECTION.—At a monthly meeting of members of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," held on Monday last at the new Masonic Hall, Clare-road, Byculla, R. W. Bro. Rustomjee M. Chichgar was re-elected Worshipful Master of the Lodge for the ensuing year.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Ali Asker, a shurbut-shopkeeper at Cursetjee Sooklajee-street, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with selling spirituous liquors without a licence from the Collector of Bombay. The accused admitted the truth of the complaint, and also previous convictions for a similar offence. He was fined Rs. 100.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Dewoo Suddoo, the tindal of a ballast boat, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a bag of rice, from on board the s.s. Canara, lying in this harbour. The prisoner, it appears, took advantage of the crew of the vessel being at breakfast to remove the bag from the ship's deck and conceal it in his boat, where it was shortly after found. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISCHARGING FIRE-ARMS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a European lad named William Bond appeared before Mr. P. Ryan to answer a charge of discharging fire-arms in a public place. The charge was preferred by Mr. P. Hamilton, residing at Clare-road, Byculla. Mr. Turner appeared on behalf of the prosecution. The evidence went to show that the accused was in the habit of shooting from an adjoining house crows and pigeons flying past the compound of Mr. Hamilton. The magistrate warned the defendant, and bound him over to keep the peace.

THE CATHEDRAL.—A special harvest thanksgiving service will be held in the Cathedral this evening at 6 o'clock. The service will be full choral, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. H. Crick, M. A., of H. M. S. Briton. The offertory will be devoted to the building fund of the Indo-British Institution. The service will be as follows:—Hymns 381, 383, 365, and 30. Service. Hoyte in B. flat. Anthem: "Ye shall dwell in the Land," Stainer; and "O Lord, how manifold." Barnby. Proper psalms, 65 and 145. Offerings of fruit and flowers will be gladly received at the Cathedral vestry before 10 a.m. to-day.

A PRIZE ESSAY.—We are glad to learn that Staff Serjeant F. Clarke, who is at present an overseer in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, has won a prize of Rs. 150 in connection with the recent Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition held here last September. Mr. Clarke's subject, "Cooking for the British Soldier's ration in India," was well treated in about sixteen sides of closely-written foolscap. We are glad to hear of this literary production from a soldier, as it is very seldom that we hear of soldiers coming forward on educational matters, although we know that there are some very clever men amongst our European troops.—*Deccan Herald.*

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 31ST OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. **Pekin**, Captain A. Symons, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, with the mails of the 31st October. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Captain Hoole
Mr Cope
Mr Murdock
Mr and Mrs Cruickshank and two children
Miss Mackay
Major and Mrs Ottley
Mr G Grant
Mr W Grant
Mr and Mrs Blathwayt
Surg-Major & Mrs Spencer
Mrs Curzon Wylie
Mrs McNeille
Mrs A Wilson
Miss Brakspeare
Mr and Mrs Wilkins
Miss Macdonnel
Miss Simpson
Mr Hackett
Mr Kilby
Mr Trotter
Mr Etlinger
Mr Gaddum
Mr Ashton
Mr Webb
Mr and Mrs Macdonald
Mrs Coles
Mr and Mrs Dipon and two daughters
Mr and Mrs Gore-Brown
Mr W M'Grant
Mr and Miss Holloway
Mr and Mrs Sladen
Mr and Mrs Marquart and son
Mrs and Miss Warden
Miss Richards
Mrs Spencer
Mr and Mrs Spitta
Mr and Mrs Buckle
Mrs Saunders and infant
Mr and Mrs Dunkerley
Mr and Mrs Logan
Mr Spankie
Dr Geo King
Miss M Brownson
Miss A Brownson
Mr and Mrs Irvine
Miss Howard and sister
Mrs Luckstedt and infant
Mr A Carey
Mr Glenn
Dr McConaghey
Mrs and Miss McConaghey
Mr H Lovett
Major Pitcher
Col Thomas
Mrs Robinson
Capt and Mrs Urquhart
Mr & Mrs Bose
Mrs Skod and 2 children

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mr J Mouss

FROM SUEZ.

Mr S Jones
Mrs Davidson
Mr and Mrs Gubbay

FROM ADEN.—Maj Prideaux

Mrs Hext
Mrs Hallowes
Mrs Parsons and infant
Mr Winter
Mrs Etheridge
Major Mansell
Mr Harrison
Mrs Brook-Chambers
Mr Bassett
Major McCally
Mr Ellis
Mr Single
Mr Read
Mr Lawrence
Mr Crowdy
Surg and Mrs Street
Mr N L Shaw
Mr Hall Jones
Mr Baxter
Mr Arkett
Miss Lund
Major-Gen Dillon
Mr Wardlaw
Mr and Miss Lonsdale
Mr Hawley
Mr Orpin
Mr Lambert
Rev J M Walker
Mr Naegawamalla
Mr Morrison
Mr E Morison
Mr and Mrs Mercer
Mr Rodger
Hon E Napier
Mr Allen
Miss Boyton
Mr Courmoll
Mr Clark
Mr Webb
Mr Dunlop
Mr Talbot
Mr and Mrs Fowler
Mr Benson
Mr and Miss Berger
Mr Inglis
Mr McIvor
Mr Walton
Mr Strachey
Miss Murray
Mrs Gutticho, and two infants
Mr Fleming
Mr and Mrs Harvey
Mr Hunt
Sir John Ross
Mr Fancis
Mr Buston
Mr McLaran
Mr Sunnett
Mr Cuffe
Mrs Price
Mr Donough

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr C B Braham
Mrs Bidie and son

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 25TH TO 31ST OCT. INCLUSIVE.)

PRINCESS LOUISE, Marchioness of Lorne, arrived in London on Friday from the Continent.

The Duchess of Albany left Balmoral on Tuesday for London.

Earl and Countess Spencer returned to Dublin Castle on Friday. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, who accompanied them, was subsequently sworn in as Chief Secretary. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has since returned to London.

In the House of Commons on Friday after a somewhat warm controversy between Lord R. Churchill, Sir H. D. Wolff, and Mr. Chamberlain, with respect to the Aston-park riot, the adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. A. O'Connor, who denounced the conviction of the murders at Maamtrasna as having been procured by false evidence. The discussion on this subject was not concluded. Mr. Gladstone, in a very brief speech, introduced the Franchise Bill, and Lord Hartington, in reply to a question, said he feared there was now little doubt as to Colonel Stewart's fate. Mr. Ashley stated that a telegram had been sent that day to Sir H. Robinson, in South Africa, to endeavour to bring the murderers of Mr. Bethell to justice. The adjourned debate on the Address was resumed, and the demand for a further inquiry into the Maamtrasna murder convictions was enforced by several Irish members. Mr. E. Clarke also supported the proposition on exceptional grounds, but Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Gibson saw no reason for re-opening the inquiry. The debate was again adjourned. On Tuesday night the adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. M'Carthy, after whom Mr. Gladstone spoke resisting the amendment as being unusual and improper. The amendment was rejected by 219 to 48. On Wednesday a discussion arose on South African affairs in the course of which Mr. Forster, Sir D. Currie, and Mr. Wodehouse, speaking from the Ministerial side, found fault with the policy of the Government. Last night Lord R. Churchill brought forward, as an amendment to the Address, his motion of censure on Mr. Chamberlain for inciting the Aston-park riot, to which Mr. Chamberlain replied by a denial of any connexion with the disturbance, and a *tu quoque* attribution to the Conservatives of a provocation of disorder. After a warm debate in which many speakers took part, the amendment was negatived by 214 to 178.

The Queen has conferred British peerages on Lord Aveny, Lord Herries, Viscount de Vesci, Sir W. James, and Mr. J. G. Dodson.

A popular demonstration in condemnation of the conduct of the House of Lords was held on Sunday in Hyde-park. It is estimated that about 80,000 persons were present, who were addressed from nine different platforms by various speakers. A resolution was passed calling for the abolition of the House of Lords.

It is understood that Sir T. Brassey will succeed Mr. Campbell Bannerman as Secretary to the Admiralty, and that Mr. R. W. Duff will be appointed a Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Moses Montefiore completed his 100th year on Friday, and numerous congratulatory messages, including one from the Queen, were addressed to the venerable baronet on the occasion.

Orton, the Tichborne claimant, addressed a meeting on Wednesday in St. James's-hall, reiterating his assertion that he is Sir R. Tichborne, and a resolution supporting his claim was passed.

Mr. C. C. Rogers was elected on Wednesday M.P. for the Radnor Boroughs in place of Mr. E. Wilmot resigned.

Charles Newton Biggs, late a Captain in the 69th Regiment, was convicted at Stonehaven of placing obstructions on the Caledonian Railway with intent to wreck a train. He was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

George Hampden Whalley, for some time M.P. for Peterborough, in the representation of which city he succeeded his father, was convicted on Saturday of stealing property from a house which he had hired furnished. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

The performance of a Passion Play at Wandsworth has been prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain.

Two police-constables, named Chamberlain and Miller, were publicly presented on Monday with sums of £140 and £35 respectively, contributed by inhabitants of North London in recognition of their courage in attempting to arrest two armed burglars, who were subsequently convicted and sentenced to penal servitude.

The first of a series of meetings convened by the English Land Restoration League was held on Monday in Shoreditch, when Mr. Davitt was the chief speaker. A resolution in favour of nationalization of the land was passed.

A farmer in Mullingar and his servant girl, who attempted to rescue him, were attacked and killed by a young bull.

At a meeting of the Limerick Town Council on Tuesday, it was decided by 27 votes to 5 to refuse payment of the Government demand for extra police tax.

Mr. Cornwall and Captain Kirwan were tried at Dublin this week on a charge of conspiring to commit an unlawful offence, but the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

OBITUARY.—Sir Valentine Fleming, late Chief Justice, Tasmania; Sir Chas. Sebright, K.C.M.G.; Capt. W. O. Rannie, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. E. B. Frith, late 13th Hussars; Lady Emma Pitcain.

A MESSENGER sent by the Mudir of Dongola to inquire into the alleged wreck of a steamer at Wady Garna has returned, with infomation, gathered from a survivor of the massacre, that Colonel Stewart and two other Europeans were on board the vessel, and together with the remainder of the party were all killed. Lord Northbrook left Alexandria on Friday last.

A rumour has been current in Cairo for several days that Khartoum has fallen into the possession of the rebels, but it is not credited by the military authorities.

Considerable reinforcements are about to be despatched from France to Tonquin and the China coast. Transports are being engaged, and it is expected that the additional troops will start about the middle of next month.

A Paris paper asserts that Lord Lyons has made overtures to the French Government for a mediation between France and China.

The Chinese authorities are barring the river at Woosung, leaving only a narrow entrance for friendly vessels.

The funeral of the late Duke of Brunswick was solemnized on Saturday in the capital of the Duchy, and was attended by many German princes and by the Duke of Cambridge.

The elections to the Imperial Parliament were held throughout Germany on Tuesday. The results are not yet fully known, as many second ballots will be required. The most remarkable feature is the great increase of votes given to Socialist candidates.

The second ballots for communal offices were held on Sunday in many places in Belgium, and the general result was favourable to the Liberals. In some places there were serious conflicts between the opposing parties.

A new and more Liberal Ministry has been formed at Brussels under the leading of M. Bernaert, Minister of Finance.

The French senate on Saturday passed by 136 votes to 36, the clause embodying the principle of the Recidivists Bill. Amendments have been introduced giving the Government power to select convict settlements.

The Emperor of Russia has, in a published minute, expressed his disapproval of the present administration in Siberia.

Welcome rains have fallen in the Beerbhoom district of India, which have removed the apprehensions of impending famine.

There is great disorder in Zululand, one chief, Umnyamana, having set up a younger son of Cetywayo as a rival to Dinizulu, who was appointed by the Boers.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

THE REPORTED FALL OF KHARTOUM.

THERE have been persistent rumours in Cairo this week that Khartoum has fallen; but no tidings which are considered authentic of such a disaster have been received.

COLONEL STEWART'S FATE.

As to Colonel Stewart, Sir Evelyn Baring has received the following telegram from Lord Wolseley :—

Two messengers sent to inquire as to the fate of Colonel Stewart's party have returned. The report that the steamer was towing two boats containing M. Naoom, with his brother and family. As the enemy was found to be overtaking them, the convoy boats were cut adrift, and all on board of them were made prisoners. Shortly afterwards the steamer struck on a rock near Catadieh. There were at this time forty-five persons on board, four of whom were women. Colonel Stewart and two Consuls, one of whom was named Nicola, were among those on board. The whole party, except two natives, were killed by Sheikh Suleiman. This information was obtained from one of the two survivors by the messenger. The man said that Colonel Stewart, whom he described as a tall man with a light beard was certainly on board the steamer.

LOLD WOLSELEY'S EXPEDITION.

Lord Wolseley started by train from Wady Halfa on Tuesday morning (Oct. 28th) for Sarras, whence he proceeded by camel on his way to the front. The 19th Hussars, a battery of the Royal Artillery, and a detachment of the Royal Marines arrived at Assiout on Sunday (Oct. 26th), and immediately embarked for Assouan on four barges, towed by two steamers. This will increase Lord Wolseley's force to about 6,000 men. The quantity of commissariat and ordnance stores forwarded to the front during the past two weeks is said to be enormous. Messrs. Cook expected that the first batch of 400 Nile boats would reach Wady Halfa this week. The last lot, numbering 102, left Assiout on Saturday (Oct, 26th.) The whole 800 were to be at Wady Halfa before Nov. 15. The Canadians, who at present make light of the difficulties on the river, are hard at work passing the boats through the Second Cataract. Captain Courtney, of the engineers, has completed his report of the cataracts as fas as Dal. He considers that two very arduous portages will be necessary for the boats. One of these is seven miles long, and the boats and cargo must be carried over rocks and sand. The remainder of the river will, it is said, prove extremely difficult, and the whole passage a most arduous undertaking.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

Lord Northbrook left Alexandria for England on Saturday, Oct. 25. A Cairo correspondent telegraphs that his lordship's departure has been the signal for the native party to break loose, and that all the English police officers will probably resign unless strong measures are taken to restore authority.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

A Cairo letter in the *Political Correspondence* of Vienna, probably emanating from a Consular source gives details of the insecurity at present reigning throughout the whole of Egypt, including Cairo. This the writer attributes to English interference in the administration and the shaking of the authority of the Ulémas. The village of Abuigar, near the railway station of Kaft Tajat, was sacked during the night of the 17th of September. The people resisted the robbers for several hours, but were eventually overpowered, and many of them killed on both sides. The robbers carried off booty in gold and jewellery estimated at £E.20,000. Another village between Korfu-Shlik and Safia was pillaged during the night of the 28th of September by a mixed band of which the inhabitants fled, leaving all their possessions behind. These cases, together with the insecurity in Cairo itself, where there are burglaries almost nightly, especially in the Consular suburb of Ismailia, have induced the Alexandria merchants to draw up a petition to Nubar Pasha. It is believed that this disorder is largely planned, or at least secretly assisted, by those desiring to remove English influence from the public department.

The *Morning Post's* correspondent at Assouan writes :—A singularly primitive way of carrying out a sentence of capital punishment was witnessed a few days ago at Kench, the capital of the province between this and Assouan. According to the law here the sentence can be remitted at the desire of the murdered man's family, their forgiveness being probably purchased. In this instance the prisoner's family had subscribed £50 towards £100, which would have been accepted as a full amount forthcoming from his friends. However, it was not; so at 9 A.M. the condemned man was led to some very rude gallows, under which he sat down in the most unconcerned way, drinking water and altogether behaving as if he was merely a spectator instead of the principal actor in the tragedy. He put the rope round his own neck, the knot being exactly at the back. An English officer in the Egyptian army suggested that it would be better placed under the ear, but his interference was rejected. The family of the unfortunate man then advanced and implored his liberation at the feet of the mother and brother of the victim. The latter was inclined to clemency, but the former was quite adamant, insisting loudly that as he had killed her son he must die for it. These parleys lasted over an hour. It is the custom that the murdered man reserves to himself the ordered man performs the office of executioner; so at last the prisoner quietly stepped on to a stool not two feet high, which the brother pushed away from under him. Of course this only caused him to be strangled, his legs dragging on the ground; and so a bystander took hold of them and lifted them up whilst the executioner, amidst the howls and groans of the crowd, shortened the rope, and then had to escape as best he could.

THE KHEDIVIATE.

The *Eastern Express* of the 23rd of October printed an article on the Khedivate which is commonly believed to have been inspired by the Sultan himself. It says :—

Whatever other people may think, it is evident that the ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha is of opinion that the days of his son on the throne of Egypt are numbered. Every post brings some piece of news that shows that this busiest and most ingenious of mortals is moving heaven and earth to obtain his restoration. One week we hear of him paying his court to King Humbert, then we have a pompous article in the *Gaulois*, which describes him as the "only Khedive"; then his Highness gets himself interviewed by a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, and his many good and noble virtues, lost in the *Gaulois*, are served up with a new sauce; then he obtains an audience of the Emperor of Austria, and the newspapers tell us that he has been received with the greatest attention, and has conversed with the Emperor for half an hour. He has, it is known, secured the co-operation of a number of men of more or less standing in Paris, Rome, London, and Vienna. No one can find fault with him for wishing to return to Egypt, and that he will do so with activity and astuteness may be predicated of what is already known of his character and abilities.

Want of jugment, however, the writer goes on to say, has always been Ismail Pasha's stumbling block, and it may be doubted from his present proceedings whether he has learned to correct this fatal defect.

Before Ismail Pasha canvassed the Sovereigns, the politicians, the journalists, and the brokers of Europe, might it not have been wise that he should have made his peace with his own Sovereign? Might not the Sultan very legitimately regard all this canvassing as a slight to his own dignity? It is not to be forgotten that Ismail Pasha, by adding £T.150,000 a year to the Egyptian tribute, and by other less patent acts of liberality, obtained firmans which were to serve as a precedent for a change in the order of succession in the Imperial House, which would have deprived the present Sultan of his throne. After aiming this indirect blow at the prospects of his Majesty, Ismail Pasha, after his deposition, founded and maintained newspapers in Europe, published in Oriental languages, which attacked all that Islam holds most sacred, but sparing even the Khalifate.

Now it certainly would, the article proceeds, have been more deferential to the Sovereign whom Ismail again aspires to serve, if his Highness, before starting his candidature for restoration in Europe, had secured the condonation of these acts of lese-Majesté :—

The Sovereign of Egypt is the Sultan Abdul Hamid, and after the offence which Ismail Pasha has given to his Majesty, there would at least have been decency, and probably wisdom, in obtaining the imperial sanction to his candidature, instead of seeking to create for himself a force in Europe by means of which he might hope to impose his candidature for restoration on the Sovereign whom he has already so deeply wronged. To apply to this case the proverb of "adding insult to injury" would be perhaps to go too far; but that is a matter of appreciation. Ismail Pasha seems to have taken a line which does not argue well for his future intentions; and although he may calculate on the pressure he may be able to bring to bear upon his Sovereign, we cannot discover much tact in the form, at all events, of his new departure. In any change that may be made in Egypt, it is eminently desirable that the principle of the Sultan's sovereignty, over which the course of events have cast a sort of dimness, should be distinctly asserted and displayed. Ismail Pasha's proceedings all tend directly the other way.

LORD WOLSELEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

A Parliamentary paper of 123 pages relating to Egypt was issued on Oct. 27 in continuation of those already published. The correspondence includes some important letters from General Gordon. It opens with a letter dated the 6th of August, 1884, from Lord Granville to Lord Dufferin, and another of the same date from Lord Granville to Mr. Egerton, announcing the appointment of Lord Northbrook as High Commissioner. After this come a series of telegrams dealing with daily events in the Soudan, the purport of which has already been published. Then follow telegrams which passed between England and Egypt with reference to the preparations for the expedition. The following are the draft instructions given to Lord Wolseley before his departure for Egypt :—

My Lord,—Before you leave Cairo, her Majesty's Government think it desirable that you should receive general instructions as to the course which you are to pursue in connection with the affairs of the Soudan.

The primary object of the expedition up the valley of the Nile is to bring away General Gordon and Colonel Stewart from Khartoum. When that object has been secured no further offensive operations of any kind are to be undertaken. Although you are not precluded from advancing as far as Khartoum, should you consider such a step essential to ensure the safe retreat of General Gordon and Colonel Stewart, you should bear in mind that her Majesty's Government is desirous to limit the sphere of your military operations as much as possible. They rely on you, therefore, not to advance further southwards than is absolutely necessary in order to attain the primary object of the expedition. You will endeavour to place yourself in communication with General Gordon and Colonel Stewart as soon as possible.

In respect to all political matters, you will communicate with her Majesty's Government, and receive their instructions through the Consul General at Cairo. You are aware that the policy of her Majesty's Government is that Egyptian rule in the Soudan should cease. It is desirable that you should receive general instructions as to two points which necessarily arise in connection with the method of carrying this policy into execution. These are (1) the steps to be taken to ensure the safe retreat of the Egyptian troops and civil employés; (2) the policy to be adopted in respect to the future Government of the Soudan, and especially of Khartoum. The negotiations with the tribes for endeavouring to secure the safe retreat of the garrison of Kassala may most conveniently be treated from Suakim and Massowa. You need not, therefore, take any steps in connection with this branch of the subject. The position of the garrisons in Dongola, the Bahr-el-Gazelle and the Equatorial provinces renders it impossible that you should take any action which would facilitate their retreat without extending your operations far beyond the sphere which her Majesty's Government is prepared to sanction. As regards the Sennaar garrison, her Majesty's Government is not prepared to sanction the despatch of an expedition of British troops up the Blue Nile in order to ensure its retreat. From last telegrams received from General Gordon there is reason to hope that he has already taken steps to withdraw the Egyptian portion of the Sennaar garrison. You will use your best endeavours to ensure the safe retreat of the Egyptian troops which constitute the Khartoum garrison, and of such of the civil employés of Khartoum, together with their families, as may wish to return to Egypt.

As regards the future government of the Soudan, and especially of Khartoum, her Majesty's Government would be glad to see a government at Khartoum which, so far as all matters connected with the internal administration of the country are concerned, would be wholly independent of Egypt. The Egyptian Government would be prepared to pay a reasonable subsidy to any chief or number of chiefs who would be sufficiently powerful to maintain order along the valley of the Nile, from Wady Halfa to Khartoum, and who would agree to the following conditions :—1. To remain at peace with Egypt, and to repress any raids on Egyptian territory. 2. To encourage trade with Egypt. 3. To prevent and discourage by all possible means ang expeditions for the sale of and capture of slaves.

You are authorized to conclude any arrangement which fulfils these general conditions. The main difficulty will consist in the selection of an individual, or of a number of individuals, having sufficient authority to maintain order. You will of course bear in mind that any ruler established south of Wady Halfa will have to rely solely on his own strength in order to maintain his position. I have already mentioned that under certain conditions the Egyptian Government would be prepared to pay a moderate subsidy in order to secure tranquillity and fairly good government in the valley of Nile. Beyond this the adoption of this measure neither her Majesty's Government nor the Egyptian Government are prepared to assume any responsibility whatever for the government of the Nile Valley south of Wady Halfa.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL GORDON.

The first direct reference to General Gordon is a despatch sent by him on the 20th of July to the Mudir of Dongola in the following terms :—"Khartoum is well, with all the soldiers, and others. It is necessary to inform me of your affairs." The next is a telegram in Arabic, dated the 23rd of August, the main points of which have already been published, ordering that English troops must be sent to the Soudan with Zobehr Pasha, and £300,000 to pay the troops in Khartoum, and that he should proceed to Berber to recapture it, and Colonel Stewart would be sent on to Dongola.

The next telegram from General Gordon is undated, and states that on his arrival at Khartoum he found it impossible to withdraw the soldiers and employés to Egypt because of the insurrection, and added :—

"Here I am in Khartoum as a hostage and guardian. It is impossible to leave Khartoum without a regular Government established by some Power. I will look after the troops on the Equator, Bahr-el-Gazelle, and in Dongola, although it may cost me my life. Perhaps the British Government will be displeased with the advice which I have given. The people of the Soudan are also displeased with me on account of fighting against them, and on account of their not attaining their object in following the Mahdi."

The next telegram (received at Cairo on September 20), which is also undated, is addressed to the Khedive, and says that the status quo must be kept. I hoped to overthrow the rebels to the west of Khartoum. There would then be no Arabs left in his vicinity; he adds, "Sennaar and Khartoum are all right. We have provisions for five months."

On Sir Evelyn Baring's calling General Gordon's statement that he had sent on Colonel Stewart to burn Berber, he instructed Major Kitchener by telegraph to inform the Colonel by the first possible opportunity that he should not allow Berber to be burned.

Five letters from General Gordon were received at Massowa on the 25th of September, and the text of these is given in the official papers. In the first, addressed to Sir Evelyn Baring on the 1st of April, General Gordon says that a spy had reported that Shendy was invested, and he adds :—"If it is taken it is entirely due to him not sending up Zobehr Pasha. If it was justifiable to allow him to rouse blacks and herd them down to the slaughter of Trinkitat it would have been equally so to let him collect men for the Soudan." The despatch records General Gordon's comments and the various rumours as to the doings of the Arabs until April 27, and concludes with the words "We are all well and strong." General Gordon says he was about to endeavour to entice the rebels' slaves to come over, when he would give them their freedom and pay them. This, he observes, "may be the beginning of the end of slave-holding up here."

A despatch from General Gordon to Sir Evelyn Baring is next given, dated July 30, 1884. It is as follows :—

Your telegram of the 5th May received. Thanks for kind expressions. Nile now high, and we hope to open route to Sennaar in few days. We have had no serious losses. Stewart was slightly wounded in arm near palace; he is all right now. Be assured that these hostilities are far from being sought for; but we have no option, for retreat is impossible, unless we abandon civil employés and their families, of troops general feeling of whom is against. I have no advice to give. If we open Sennaar and clear Blue Nile we will be strong enough to retake Berber, that is, if Dongola still holds out. As for Mahdi, he will not send succour here. Not one pound of money you gave me got here; it was captured at Berber. We want two hundred thousand sent to Kassala. The expenses of these garrisons must be met. Khartoum costs five hundred per diem. If route gets open to Kassala I shall send Stewart there with journal—that is, if he will consent to go. You may rely on this, that if there was any possible way of avoiding this wretched fighting I should adopt it, for the whole war is hateful to me. No people refuse to let me go out on expeditions owing to the bother which would arise if anything happened; so I sit on tenter-hooks of anxiety. If I could make any one chief here I would do it; but it is impossible, for all the good men were killed with Hicks. To show you that Arabs fire well, two of our steamers which are blinded received 970 and 860 hits in their hulls respectively. Since our defeat of the 10th of March, 1884, we have had thirty killed and forty or sixty wounded, which is very little. I should think we have fired half a million cartridges. The conduct of people and troops has been excellent. I was thinking of issuing a proclamation liberating the slaves of those in arms, but have deferred doing so for fear of complication. I have great trust that God will bring us out triumphantly, and with no great loss on either side. We have queer stories as to the fall of Berber. The Arabs captured there all Stewart's hussar uniform and my medals, etc. It may be a fantasie to say it, but if we get out of this we will do so with activity and astuteness may be predicated of what is already known of his character and abilities.

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My Lord,—Before you leave Cairo, her Majesty's Government think it desirable that you should receive general instructions as to the course which you are to pursue in connection with the affairs of the Soudan.

The primary object of the expedition up the valley of the Nile is to bring away General Gordon and Colonel Stewart from Khartoum. When that object has been secured no further offensive operations of any kind are to be undertaken. Although you are not precluded from advancing as far as Khartoum, should you consider such a step essential to ensure the safe retreat of General Gordon and Colonel Stewart, you should bear in mind that her Majesty's Government is desirous to limit the sphere of your military operations as much as possible. They rely on you, therefore, not to advance further southwards than is absolutely necessary in order to attain the primary object of the expedition. You will endeavour to place yourself in communication with General Gordon and Colonel Stewart as soon as possible.

In respect to all political matters, you will communicate with her Majesty's Government, and receive their instructions through the Consul General at Cairo. You are aware that the policy of her Majesty's Government is that Egyptian rule in the Soudan should cease. It is desirable that you should receive general instructions as to two points which necessarily arise in connection with the method of carrying this policy into execution. These are (1) the steps to be taken to ensure the safe retreat of the Egyptian troops and civil employés; (2) the policy to be adopted in respect to the future Government of the Soudan, and especially of Khartoum. The negotiations with the tribes for endeavouring to secure the safe retreat of the garrison of Kassala may most conveniently be treated from Suakim and Massowa. You need not, therefore, take any steps in connection with this branch of the subject. The position of the garrisons in Dongola, the Bahr-el-Gazelle and the Equatorial provinces renders it impossible that you should take any action which would facilitate their retreat without extending your operations far beyond the sphere which her Majesty's Government is prepared to sanction. As regards the Sennaar garrison, her Majesty's Government is not prepared to sanction the despatch of an expedition of British troops up the Blue Nile in order to ensure its retreat. From last telegrams received from General Gordon there is reason to hope that he has already taken steps to withdraw the Egyptian portion of the Sennaar garrison. You will use your best endeavours to ensure the safe retreat of the Egyptian troops which constitute the Khartoum garrison, and of such of the civil employés of Khartoum, together with their families, as may wish to return to Egypt.

As regards the future government of the Soudan, and especially of Khartoum, her Majesty's Government would be glad to see a government at Khartoum which, so far as all matters connected with the internal administration of the country are concerned, would be wholly independent of Egypt. The Egyptian Government would be prepared to pay a reasonable subsidy to any chief or number of chiefs who would be sufficiently powerful to maintain order along the valley of the Nile, from Wady Halfa to Khartoum, and who would agree to the following conditions :—1. To remain at peace with Egypt, and to repress any raids on Egyptian territory. 2. To encourage trade with Egypt. 3. To prevent and discourage by all possible means ang expeditions for the sale of and capture of slaves.

You are authorized to conclude any arrangement which fulfils these general conditions. The main difficulty will consist in the selection of an individual, or of a number of individuals, having sufficient authority to maintain order. You will of course bear in mind that any ruler established south of Wady Halfa will have to rely solely on his own strength in order to maintain his position. I have already mentioned that under certain conditions the Egyptian Government would be prepared to pay a moderate subsidy in order to secure tranquillity and fairly good government in the valley of Nile. Beyond this the adoption of this measure neither her Majesty's Government nor the Egyptian Government are prepared to assume any responsibility whatever for the government of the Nile Valley south of Wady Halfa.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL GORDON.

The first direct reference to General Gordon is a despatch sent by him on the 20th of July to the Mudir of Dongola in the following terms :—"Khartoum is well, with all the soldiers, and others. It is necessary to inform me of your affairs." The next is a telegram in Arabic, dated the 23rd of August, the main points of which have already been published, ordering that English troops must be sent to the Soudan with Zobehr Pasha, and £300,000 to pay the troops in Khartoum, and that he should proceed to Berber to recapture it, and Colonel Stewart would be sent on to Dongola.

The next telegram from General Gordon is undated, and states that on his arrival at Khartoum he found it impossible to withdraw the soldiers and employés to Egypt because of the insurrection, and added :—

"Here I am in Khartoum as a hostage and guardian. It is impossible to leave Khartoum without a regular Government established by some Power. I will look after the troops on the Equator, Bahr-el-Gazelle, and in Dongola, although it may cost me my life. Perhaps the British Government will be displeased with the advice which I have given. The people of the Soudan are also displeased with me on account of fighting against them, and on account of their not attaining their object in following the Mahdi."

The next telegram (received at Cairo on September 20), which is also undated, is addressed to the Khedive, and says that the status quo must be kept. I hoped to overthrow the rebels to the west of Khartoum. There would then be no Arabs left in his vicinity; he adds, "Sennaar and Khartoum are all right. We have provisions for five months."

On Sir Evelyn Baring's calling General Gordon's statement that he had sent on Colonel Stewart to burn Berber, he instructed Major Kitchener by telegraph to inform the Colonel by the first possible opportunity that he should not allow Berber to be burned.

Five letters from General Gordon were received at Massowa on the 25th of September, and the text of these is given in the official papers. In the first, addressed to Sir Evelyn Baring on the 1st of April, General Gordon says that a spy had reported that Shendy was invested, and he adds :—"If it is taken it is entirely due to him not sending up Zobehr Pasha. If it was justifiable to allow him to rouse blacks and herd them down to the slaughter of Trinkitat it would have been equally so to let him collect men for the Soudan." The despatch records General Gordon's comments and the various rumours as to the doings of the Arabs until April 27, and concludes with the words "We are all well and strong." General Gordon says he was about to endeavour to entice the rebels' slaves to come over, when he would give them their freedom and pay them. This, he observes, "may be the beginning of the end of slave-holding up here."

A despatch from General Gordon to Sir Evelyn Baring is next given, dated July 30, 1884. It is as follows :—

Your telegram of the 5th May received. Thanks for kind expressions. Nile now high, and we hope to open route to Sennaar in few days. We have had no serious losses. Stewart was slightly wounded in arm near palace; he is all right now. Be assured that these hostilities are far from being sought for; but we have no option, for retreat is impossible, unless we abandon civil employés and their families, of troops general feeling of whom is against. I have no advice to give. If we open Sennaar and clear Blue Nile we will be strong enough to retake Berber, that is, if Dongola still holds out. As for Mahdi, he will not send succour here. Not one pound of money you gave me got here; it was captured at Berber. We want two hundred thousand sent to Kassala. The expenses of these garrisons must be met. Khartoum costs five hundred per diem. If route gets open to Kassala I shall send Stewart there with journal—that is, if he will consent to go. You may rely on this, that if there was any possible way of avoiding this wretched fighting I should adopt it, for the whole war is hateful to me. No people refuse to let me go out on expeditions owing to the bother which would arise if anything happened; so I sit on tenter-hooks of anxiety. If I could make any one chief here I would do it; but it is impossible, for all the good men were killed with Hicks. To show you that Arabs fire well, two of our steamers which are blinded received 970 and 860 hits in their hulls respectively. Since our defeat of the 10th of March, 1884, we have had thirty killed and forty or sixty wounded, which is very little. I should think we have fired half a million cartridges. The conduct of people and troops has been excellent. I was thinking of issuing a proclamation liberating the slaves of those in arms, but have deferred doing so for fear of complication. I have great trust that God will bring us out triumphantly, and with no great loss on either side. We have queer stories as to the fall of Berber. The Arabs captured there all Stewart's hussar uniform and my medals, etc. It may be a fantasie to say it, but if we get out of this we will do so with activity and astuteness may be predicated of what is already known of his character and abilities.

Want of jugment, however, the writer goes on to say, has always been Ismail Pasha's stumbling block, and it may be doubted from his present proceedings whether he has learned to correct this fatal defect.

Before Ismail Pasha canvassed the Sovereigns, the politicians, the journalists, and the brokers of Europe, might it not have been wise that he should have made his peace with his own Sovereign? Might not the Sultan very legitimately regard all this canvassing as a slight to his own dignity? It is not to be forgotten that Ismail Pasha, by adding £T.150,000 a year to the Egyptian tribute, and by other less patent acts of liberality, obtained firmans which were to serve as a precedent for a change in the order of succession in the Imperial House, which would have deprived the present Sultan of his throne. After aiming this indirect blow at the prospects of his Majesty, Ismail Pasha, after his deposition, founded and maintained newspapers in Europe, published in Oriental languages, which attacked all that Islam holds most sacred, but sparing even the Khalifate.

Now it certainly would, the article proceeds, have been more deferential to the Sovereign whom Ismail again aspires to serve, if his Highness, before starting his candidature for restoration in Europe, had secured the condonation of these acts of lese-Majesté :—

The Sovereign of Egypt is the Sultan Abdul Hamid, and after the offence which Ismail Pasha has given to his Majesty, there would at least have been decency, and probably wisdom, in obtaining the imperial sanction to his candidature, instead of seeking to create for himself a force in Europe by means of which he might hope to impose his candidature for restoration on the Sovereign whom he has already so deeply wronged. To apply to this case the proverb of "adding insult to injury" would be perhaps to go too far; but that is a matter of appreciation. Ismail Pasha seems to have taken a line which does not argue well for his future intentions; and although he may calculate on the pressure he may be able to bring to bear upon his Sovereign, we cannot discover much tact in the form, at all events, of his new departure. In any change that may be made in Egypt, it is eminently desirable that the principle of the Sultan's sovereignty, over which the course of events have cast a sort of dimness, should be distinctly asserted and displayed. Ismail Pasha's proceedings all tend directly the other way.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

REUTER quotes rates of discount ½ lower on 3, and ¼ on 4 months' bills at 4¼ and 4¾ per cent. respectively, and as money is also going into the Bank of England it looks as if the money market had taken a downward turn again. Consols are unchanged at 100¾, and quotations for Rupee Paper are repeated, but the Indian 3½ per cent. sterling loan is quoted 1½ lower.

In the London Produce markets, Linseed and Rapeseed are both partially 6d. per quarter lower, but Wheat is unchanged.

COTTON continues firm and tending towards higher prices. In Liverpool yesterday the sales were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 Surats at unchanged prices, but in London an advance of 3-16d. is quoted in Good Fair Westerns, and Havre quotations are advanced one franc per 50 kilogrammes. In New York, too, futures are advanced 18 points to 10·71 cents for March, which will in turn most likely tend to strengthen Liverpool to-day. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1884.	1883.	1882
Two days' receipts.....	56,000	50,000	47,000
Three days' do.	87,000	79,000	86,000
Total since 1st Sept	2,034,000	2,01 ,000	2,·15.000

The market here continues very firm, and values are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher again all round. That is to say, buyers have advanced their bids so much, for there are practically no sellers of new crop in the market, and transactions in old cotton are necessarily limited to occasional lots. The following are buyers' prices :—

Good Broach, March.....	Rs. 216	per candy.
" Oomra, "	" 187	"
" Bengal Dec.	" 151	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS are unchanged and quiet.

FREIGHTS do not alter materially in position. The Persia s. s. has been berthed for Liverpool at 12s. 6d. per ton, which perhaps is the only new feature.

COALS continue firm with very few sellers in the market to arrive.

EXCHANGE has ruled extremely quiet to-day, and the only alteration is in private paper, of which there are now no buyers ready under 1s. 7 7-16d. Reuter advises sales of Council drafts to the extent of 8 lakhs at 1s. 7 1-16d. to 3-32 and 2 lakhs telegraphic transfers at 1s. 7 ¼d. which imparts a certain amount of firmness, and Calcutta advices are also stronger, otherwise there are rather indications of a pause in the upward movement so far as Bombay is concerned. Very few private bills are offering, or for the matter of that even making just now, and trade is not in a position yet to justify an immediate advance of importance in the value of the rupee. Closing rates for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 7 1-16d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 5-16d.	"
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 7-16d.	"
Francs do. do.	2·01½.	

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firmer again with a very fair enquiry. Fours have advanced to Rs. 99⅜ to 11-16 ; Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 102⅜.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are quiet, but in most cases very steady. Empress are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 815. Great Easterns have declined to Rs. 1,020. Orientals are easier at Rs. 555. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have advanced to Rs. 4,875 for old and Rs. 1,020 for new. Bapty Flour Mills are quoted at Rs. 70 premium.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	753½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	809
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	95

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	765
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	335

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto ...	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	585
Ditto ...	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	34
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co...	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares...	£1	£18	6-0-0	do.	50

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad C. & W. Company	1,394	1,000	1,000	...	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	600	Rs. 182	540
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	117
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 174	490
AllianceCotton & Silk Manuf. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	..	175
Bhownuggur Mills ...	9,0 0	100	100	..	34
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000
Budneira Manf'g Co., Ld	1,000	500	500	..	240
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	155
Coorla Mills	1,350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
City of Bombay.....	..	1,00	1,000	..	765
D. Spinning	3,000	2,.00	2,0.0	..	315
Dhun Mills	1,00	1,0 0	1, .0	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	815
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1, .0	25	720
Golam Baba S. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	..	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	320
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	840
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	700
Hindustan Spinning Co	700	1,..	1,.0	Rs 70	1,225
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	1,4'0	500	500	Rs. 20	525
Indian Man g Co. Ld.	68	1,000	1, 0	..	835
James Greaves Mills.	1,100	500	400	..	402½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. .	1,340	500	500	Rs. 40	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,.00	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	1,140
Kamatee	750	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	850
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	952½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	134
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	3,100xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	840
Manockjee Mills	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,245
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2..	Rs. 9	227½
Morarjee Gocu das ...	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 65	1,455
National Spinning ...	600	1,000	1,00	..	700
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 45	1,.20
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 2	555
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,5 0	400	40.	Rs. 10	250
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6¾	23
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	185
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,00	1, .0	..	825
Ripon.....	641	1,00	1,0	..	700
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,600
Shoolapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,385
Sounderdas	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	427½
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills.....	600	1,000	1,00.	...	625
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,0 0	1,0.0	Rs. 25	750x

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 77 deck passengers.

THE steamer Iron, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

THE barque Ireland, 973 tons, Captain R. Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (24th June), with a cargo of 1,521 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

THE steamer Ascalon, 1,527 tons, Captain M. Morris, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Moulmein (6th Nov.), brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain F. Sheldrick, will sail to-day for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. F. Street, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. T. M. Rendell, and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
18	Pekin (s).....	Symons	London, Oct. 22.
	Iron (s).....	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Nov 17
	Ireland	Roberts	Liverpool, June 24.
	Bhownuggur (s)..	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Nov17.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Pachumba (s)	Simpson	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Abyssinia, to Genoa.
" Bhownuggur, to Bhownuggur.
" Iron, to Bhownuggur.

The steamer Euphrates, Sheldrick, to Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th November, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·935
Temperature of the Air	77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·5
Dew Point.....	64·0
Relative humidity of Air.....	60
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	88·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)..	69·1
General Direction of Wind*.....ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	270

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 15.

Withers, Lieut Col, 25th Bombay N L I, from leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 16.

Williams, Lieut Col, 25th Bombay N I, from leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 17.

DeCosta, Surg, on duty, from Quetta.
Lane, Lieut, Staff Corps, on leave, from Allahabad.
Rooke, Lieut, Gloucestershire, to join, from Kurrachee.
Penrose, Lieut, 16th Bombay N I, onduty, from Deolalee.

NOVEMBER 18.

Dalphin, Lieut, R. Lancaster, on leave, from Poona.
Anderson, Captain, Offg D.A.Q.M.G., from leave, from Poona.
Godfrey, Lieut, 24th Bombay N I, on duty, from Belgaum.
Atchison, Major, R A, on duty, from Meerut.
Baldwin, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Bangalore.
Perry, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Allahabad.
Chance, Lieut, R A, on duty, fyom Deesa.
Sauleg, Lieut, 16th Bombay N I, from Surat.
Cunningham, Major, R E, on duty.
Stopford, Lieut, R I Fusiliers, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
Webb, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Street, Surgeon, from leave, from England.
MacIvor, Captain Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
McCally, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Urquhart, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Attley, Major, R E, from leave, from England.
Spencer, Surg Major, from leave, from England.
Ross, Major Genl, Comdg Poona Division, from leave, from England.
Mansel, Major, A D C, from leave, from England.
Dillon, Major Genl, Staff, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 12.

Gatacre, Lieut Col, 23rd Bombay N L I, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

NOVEMBER 17.

Fleming, Lieut, 6th Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Deolalee.

NOVEMBER 18.

Thomas, Major, Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, on duty, to Hingoli.
Webb, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, to Calcutta.
King, Surg Major, from leave, to Calcutta.
Penrose, Lieut, 16th Bombay N I, on duty, to Baroda.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW.

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be quite mistaken.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.

43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

(2 DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)

FOUNDED OCTOBER, 1847.

THIS SOCIETY, established for the diffusion of scientific, literary, and mechanical knowledge, possesses a Library, containing upwards of 10,000 books to which the best new works are being constantly added. The reading-room is wel, supplied with the illustrated and other papers, and all the best magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150 ; ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading-room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week. Further particulars can be ascertained from the Librarian at the Institute.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.

MARRIOTT—November 11, at Kasauli, Punjab, the wife of Major W Hamilton Marriott, the Devonshire Regiment, of a daughter.
ROSS—November 11, at Meerut, the wife of Major Leith Ross, K. O. Borderers, of a son.

DEATH.

BASS—November 4, at Chapslee, Simla, of typhoid fever, Lilian Bass, aged 26 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1884.

MR. GLADSTONE'S statement in the House of Commons on Monday night was explicit enough, so far as it went, but it does not appear to have borne out the announcement which was telegraphed on the same day, that he would lay before the House the bases of a Redistribution Bill. It was an offer of terms, rather than a statement of legislative proposals, which he made. Provided he was assured, he said, of the passing of the Franchise Bill this session, he was willing to negotiate with the Conservative leaders concerning the redistribution of seats, or to introduce and push a Bill through the House of Commons. Of the alternative offers, the latter seems by far the more satisfactory. The case is not one for negotiation, which is as likely as not to end in failure or misunderstanding, but for legislation, ; and the sooner the Government introduce their Redistribution Bill in a definite form the greater will be the chance of bringing the controversy to an end. We do not know what the House of Commons has been doing for the past few days, but just a week has elapsed since it read the Franchise Bill a third time, and it is difficult to understand why, when that branch of the work of electoral reform had been disposed of, a Bill for dealing with Redistribution was not promptly introduced. That the Bill is ready everybody knows. The substance of it has been before the public for more than six weeks, and if the Government had liked it might already have been before the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone, in fact, ought now to be pushing the Bill through the House, instead of stating the terms on which he is disposed to do so. That the House has found something to do—or at any rate to talk about—since yesterday week, when it gave a third reading to the Franchise Bill, is likely enough. But it might as well have spent the time in discussing a Redistribution Bill as in debating abstract resolutions or, perchance, in watching friendly encounters between the "jackals" and the "badgers," as Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill would say. There has been an informal appeal to the constituencies on the questions at issue between the two parties, but the Government no less than the Opposition have to remember that their proceedings are still under surveillance, and we do not know that the Government are under less obligation than the Opposition to give proofs of their sincerity in this matter. They have, at least, to show that they are doing their best to arrive at a solution of the problem of electoral reform, and they must be careful not to lay themselves open to the accusation that they are throwing away opportunities for dealing with Redistribution as well as with the other branch of the question. Meantime the position of the House of Lords at that bar of public opinion to which it was so peremptorily summoned a short time since must be extremely curious. The National Liberal Federation, for instance, a few weeks ago started a fund of £100,000 for carrying on an agitation against the House of Lords. Now that the Government have, by implication, admitted that the House of Lords was not so very wrong after all in asking to see the Redistribution Bill, and, by a sort of consequential implication, that the Liberals of the Caucus were not so very right after all in agitating against it, there should be some difficulty in deciding what to do with the £100,000—when it is raised. The tables have been so completely turned that we cannot feel sure that it is not the agitators themselves who would have to be agitated against, if the terms of the trust are to be accurately complied with.

IT was at one time a question in the London gossip papers what had become of Mr. Lawrence Oliphant. After making a literary reputation of a very high class he had suddenly disappeared from public view. When after the lapse of years he re-appeared in the flesh, or as perhaps we ought to say, in his *rupa*, or natural body, it was understood that he buried himself in the bosom of one of those mystic sacrificial communities which had so great a charm for Mr. Hepworth Dixon's inquiring mind. It would appear, however, that this explanation did not cover the whole case. Mr. Oliphant was for, it would seem, a considerable period of his life occupied in stealing a march upon Mr. Sinnett, and Madame Blavatsky, and Colonel Olcott, and others of the Theosophical sect. These latter have been gifted with the faculty of communing by word of mouth and by letters and otherwise with the Mahatmas or brethren of Thibet. But they do not even yet seem to have learned that the existence of brothers frequently and as a rule implies that of sisters. If Mr. Sinnett is aware that there are sisters in Thibet, the analogues of the brothers, he has not deemed it necessary to give any hint of the fact to the readers of his erudite work. Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott have been equally ignorant or equally reticent. But Mr. Oliphant, in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, lets the whole sisterhood out of the bag. "It is now nearly twenty-seven years ago," he says, "long before the Theosophical Society was founded or Esoteric Buddhism was known to exist in the form recently revealed to us by Mr. Sinnett, that I became a *chela* or pupil of a Buddhist occultism in Khatmandu." This adept possessed the useful quality of allowing bullets to pass through his body without receiving any injury from them, though they killed those who were standing, unfortunately for themselves, in a line behind him. He had the faculty of sinking at will into a trance for a week at a time, during which he required no food, and, to tell the truth, was sometimes invisible to the naked eye, owing to the absence of his body on mystic missions in the more spiritual districts of Thibet. Under the instruction and guidance of this remarkable man Mr. Oliphant, in the extraordinarily short period of fifteen years, became a Mahatma or adept. In other words, those of his master, "Though belonging by rights to the fourth round I was actually born into the fifth round of the human race in the planetary chain." As he says modestly, "I attribute this principally to an overweening confidence in myself and to a blind faith in others"—two qualities which do not invariably go together, according to our experience. One inconvenience resulted from the pitch of perfection at which Mr. Oliphant had thus arrived as if at a bound. The impure exhalations from the *rupas*, or material bodies, of "the English Resident and the officers attached to him, infected as they were with magnetic elements drawn from Western civilization," whenever he met them used to send him to bed for a week. This put him upon excursions to Thibet, which, if we understand his language, is a place resembling purgatory, with a dash of heaven in it, where you have the "exquisite sensation which arises from having no sensations at all." To make this and some other matters clear we should have to imitate Mr. Oliphant, and quote the "very lucid observations" in which Mr. Sinnett sets forth how you can go to Thibet while remaining at Khatmandu or elsewhere. This is not a paradox, for what says the guru ? "The individual consciousness, it is argued, cannot be in two places at once. But first of all to a certain extent it can." This, we are informed, is a positive and most correct statement, so we may as well accept the fact—only you must take care not to lose yourself in a rather literal sense when you go abroad with your astral body in search of adventures. Says Mr. Olliphant :—"Whenever I went with my astral body, *linga sharira*, into the mysterious region of Thibet alluded to, leaving my *rupa*, or natural body, in Khatmandu, I was always conscious of a feeling of rawness, while the necessity of looking after my *rupa*—of keeping, so to speak, my astral eye upon it, lest some accident should befal it which might prevent my getting back to it, and so prematurely terminate my physical or objective existence—was a constant source of anxiety to me." On some occasions, Mr. Oliphant had a great struggle with his "ego," when it refused to return to the natural body and the troubles of mundane life. There was a regular row before it could be got to go back into the natural body. This would appear difficult of belief if we were not informed of the irresistible nature of the attractions which proved too strong for the idea of duty in its purest abstraction which ought to have guided Mr. Olliphant's "ego" in so important a matter, It would appear that as years wore away Mr. Olliphant became aware of being subject occasionally to a sensation of aching or void which he ultimately found to be due "to the absence of women." In the whole region throughout which he roamed astrally there was not a single female. "Everybody in it was given to contemplation and ascetic absorption ; and it is wellknown"—and here comes in a wanton libel for which we disclaim any responsibility—"that profound contemplation for any length of time and the presence of the fair sex are incompatible." After being in a trance for several months he became aware of the "existence of a magnetic influence from a tract of country adjacent to the Caracorun Mountains." To visit the spot, to explore it in the astral body, to make the acquaintance of "the most exquisitely female astral bodies which the imagination of man could conceive" was a labour of love. It is a mistake to suppose that anyone can have a proper conception of the beauty to which woman can attain who has only seen her in the *rupa*, or in other words, in the flesh. The ethereal duplicate of the material body has, it is interesting to know, a fascinating contour and deliciously diaphanous composition. The only drawback was that it was impossible to convey to this ethereal being anything more than the mere astral image of the emotions which she inspired. But even this difficulty was surmounted ; he had only to go back for his *rupa*, he writes, and travel in it in the region of the sisterhood to recognise her in her *rupa* at once. "Everyone knows," he adds, "simply how impossible it is to make love satisfactorily in the mere ethereal essence : real flesh and blood are essential," though it is satisfactory to learn that it is quite different after you are dead. Anyhow, Mr. Lawrence Oliphant seems to have got on famously amongst the sisters of Thibet. He ascertained that the brothers of Thibet are making, to put it mildly, a great mistake in letting Mr. Sinnett imagine that they alone know all about everything. The sisters have a secret to reveal, the result of twenty centuries of occult learning. What that secret is the world is not yet told.

THE British taxpayer is about to receive a new reminder of the intimate connection that exists between policy and finance. The Nile Expedition was determined on not so much because the Government believed it to be necessary, as because people at home were clamouring for it. Those who asked for it —or shall we say those who did not ask for it ?—are now invited to pay for it, or at any rate to pay something on account. For no one believes that the two millions and a half or thereabouts which will be raised by an addition of two-pence to the income-tax for the half-year will cover the whole of the cost of the expedition. According to one estimate, which is put forward with some confidence by people on the spot, this will meet just a quarter of the expenditure. However this may be, it is certain that Mr. Childers will not have a pleasant task in expounding next year's Budget. The financial year is now less than eight months old, and already there is a falling off of more than two millions in the revenue, as compared with the previous year. The worst feature is a decrease of more than half a million in excise—a necessary correlative, of course, of the growing depression in nearly all branches of industry at home. When we hear, in fact, of twenty-five thousand people being out of employment in the Tyneside towns alone, we must not be astonished at a falling off in the excise receipts. The stamp revenue also continues to be unproductive, but as much of that is derived from the fluctuating death duties, it is not necessarily to be related to the condition of trade.

AMONGST the many graceful acts which the new Viceroy, by virtue of his high office, will have to perform on his arrival in India, the first will be laying the foundation-stone of the new buildings which it is proposed to erect for the Indo-British Institution. We are glad to see so admirable an institution take a fresh lease of life under such favourable auspices. The buildings now occupied by it are not at all commensurate with its present wants. The removal of the institution to a healthier and less crowded site was very much needed, and the friends of the institution will be glad to find that such a site has been assigned to it by Government, near the School of Art and nearly opposite the Boree-bunder station. Government has promised further assistance in the shape of a grant of Rs. 56,000, on the usual condition of a similar sum being raised from other quarters. What with the sale of the old premises and certain funds which the Committee have at their command, this sum has been more than made up. But on preparing the estimates for the church and school required, there is found to be a deficiency of about Rs. 20,000. We believe that a subscription list has been opened for the purpose of making up this deficiency, if possible, before the date of laying the foundation-stone. We are sure so useful an institution will succeed in gaining the support it merits.

WE understand that the Government of Bombay have sent letters to the principal members of the Brahmin, Prabhu, Sonar, Senvi, and Bania communities in the Bombay, Poona, Surat, Nassick, and Sholapur zillas, requesting them to give their opinions on the question raised by Mr. Malabari about infant marriages amongst the Hindoos. This is, of course, a result of the action of the Government of India in transmitting the documents on the subject to the different local Governments and asking for their counsel. The Government of India, prudently enough, is careful to avoid any appearance of taking the initiative in a matter of so much delicacy, but there can be no harm in eliciting expressions of opinion from all parts of the country. In doing this a very useful status is conferred upon the discussion, which is raised above the level of a mere academic exercise. We are glad to see that the Bombay Government is moving in the same lines.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 31.

THE majority which last night absolved Mr. Chamberlain from charges which, had they been proved to the satisfaction of the House of Commons, would have driven him from office, was surprisingly small. For a Minister of the Crown to escape impeachment by a majority of only 36 votes is by no means a glorious victory. It should, however, in fairness be remembered that the number of members taking part in the division was by no means so large as is usual on the occasion of great party fights. More than one-third of the House abstained from voting at all, and some fifteen Home Rulers supported Lord R. Churchill's motion, not on the merits of the case, but moved by a passing impulse of spiteful feeling against the Government. Had the Conservatives come up in full force, they might have won the day. But it is no secret that many members of the Opposition feel no kind of sympathy with Lord Randolph, whose ridiculous recklessness of speech has put him out of court as an accuser of Radicals who use violent language. Moreover, the member for Woodstock had seriously damaged his case by asserting that he would be able to prove the direct complicity of Mr. Chamberlain in the organisation of the Aston riot, and by then failing utterly to substantiate this charge. All that he ventured to allege last night was that Mr. Chamberlain had been guilty of "moral complicity," and this is, of course, a very different thing from direct complicity, being, in fact, nothing more than an inference drawn from the tone of certain passages in Mr. Chamberlain's speeches. Those speeches have, no doubt, been pre-eminently unwise, and it is impossible to put any other construction on his exhortation to the gentlemen of the Potteries to remember their fathers' threat to march on London, and to show the Lords they would not be always patient under oppression, than that he chafed at the inertness of the people and wished to lash them into fury. But Mr. Chamberlain could quote, in his own justification, the supremely silly speech made at Edinburgh a year ago by Lord Randolph Churchill himself, who then distinctly stated that he could only be satisfied of the fitness of agricultural labourers for the franchise if they pulled down park railings and engaged the police and the military. It is a most effective retort for Mr. Chamberlain to say that he only remnded the people what sort of satisfaction Lord Randolph wanted. But a responsible Minister of the Crown ought to have resisted the temptation to take Lord Randolph at his word, and the House last night showed pretty plainly by its vote that it condemned the animus of Mr. Chamberlain's recent speeches. As for Lord Salisbury, whose name has been brought into the discussion, he never spoke of violence till he was provoked by Mr. Chamberlain's threats to suggest that the Birmingham column might encounter a good deal of opposition on its march to London. As to the Aston riot, I am inclined myself to believe that the mischief done or even intended has been exaggerated. Apparently, no one was much the worse for what one was at the time led to suppose had been a regular pitched battle between the rival political forces at Birmingham. No great damage was done even in the grounds. The story of an extensive forgery of tickets by the Liberals rests on quite insufficient evidence ; while, on the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain astonished the House of Commons by quoting depositions made on oath by a number of roughs who swore that they had been hired at so much a head by prominent local Tories to smash up the Liberals. The truthfulness of these confessions is vehemently denied by the Tory managers, and it seems almost impossible to get to the bottom of the business. As in all such cases, there is a great amount of hard swearing on both sides. What is clear, however, is that the Liberals organized a counter-demonstration, and that this, through some misunderstanding of the action of the Conservatives towards Liberal ticket-holders, brought on the riot. The discussion will have done good if it prevents the occurrence of similar scenes of violence hereafter. But the true moral of the division appears to be that moderate men on both sides are heartily sick of a warfare of wild words, and wish to bring the whole Franchise controversy to a speedy end. Certainly, the advocates of "No surrender" must feel disheartened at a division which is a severe rebuke to their champion in the Cabinet. From all that I can hear, the terms of a compromise are now nearly arranged, and will follow the lines indicated a few days ago by the leading journal in an article in which it practically recanted its advice to the Ministers to make no concession to Lord Salisbury. It is understood that the Redistribution Bill is now ready, and that Mr. Gladstone will undertake to bring it forward and press it to a second reading in the House of Commons before the Franchise Bill is read a third time in the Lords. If he will give this guarantee that the two portions of the Reform scheme shall only be brought into operation simultaneously, there will be nothing left for the Conservative majority of the Lords to fight for.

The strength of the case made out by the Irish members for an independent inquiry into the Maamtrasna case may be estimated from the impression it has made on lawyers of such distinction as Mr. Charles Russell and Mr. E. Clarke, who both began to read Mr. Harrington's pamphlet with a strong prejudice in favour of the action taken by the Irish Government, but after studying the fresh evidence collected to prove Myles Joyce's innocence, were constrained to support the Irish amendment to the Address. Mr. Gorst's speech was an able piece of special pleading on the same side ; but both Mr. Gorst and Lord R. Churchill got the credit of having supported the Home Rulers merely in order to prevent the Irish vote from being given on the Ministerial side in critical divisions on the Franchise Bill. Political tactics of this kind are most discreditable to whoever employs them. I would far rather see the Ministerial majority for the Franchise Bill remain unbroken than vote for the impeachment of such a man as Lord Spencer upon such monstrous charges as were brought against him by the Home Rulers. The first duty of both the English political parties is to uphold the administration of Lord Spencer against the attacks of most malignant foes. The Lord Lieutenant has satisfied himself that there exist no sufficient grounds for re-opening the Maamtrasna inquiry, and this decision ought to be accepted as final. The Government hesitated a long time what course to take ; but, as Lord Spencer threatened to resign if they gave way to Mr. Parnell, they at last resolved to stand by him. Sir Stafford Northcote and a large number of Conservative members, preferring patriotism to party, voted with the Government, and so the latest and most ingenious plot of the Irish malcontents to bring discredit on the administration of the law in Ireland has failed. Perhaps Mr. Harrington and his colleagues will think twice in future before spoiling any case they have to lay before the House of Commons by making it a mere peg on which to hang the most ferocious abuse of the characters and conduct of those "foreigners," the English gentlemen whose hard lot it is to administer Irish affairs.

Never probably, except during the later stages of the Crimean war, has there been such a consensus of opinion as to the failure of a British Government to maintain the national interests and honour as was man fested on Wednesday in the debate on South African affairs. Such strong Liberals as Mr. Wodehouse and Sir Donald Currie, to say nothing of Mr. W. E. Forster, were foremost to condemn the policy which has suffered the Boers to do what they like in Bechuanaland. The delay of the Colonial Office in seeking to avenge the murder of Mr. Bethell has exasperated every Englishman without distinction of party, and even Lord Derby has been stung into action at last by the general contempt of which he is the object. The Government has now resolved to act on the advice of Sir Hercules Robinson, by sending Sir C. Warren, accompanied by an armed force, to clear the Boer freebooters out of Montsioa's country and guard the trade route into the interior. Still, one doubts if they are in earnest. They talk of employing the Cape Ministers to use moral influence first of all in order to negotiate a peace. Any reader of Sir H. Robinson's despatches will see clearly that he distrusts the Cape Ministers who represent the Afrikander element in South Africa, and that he has also no belief in the sincerity of Mr. Joubert's ostentatious disavowal of complicity in the breach by the Transvaal Government of the terms of this year's Convention. Mr. Ashley claims for the Colonial Office that, by its delay, it has at least secured the approval of the Dutch race in Cape Colony for the work of punishing Boer aggression. This is by no means certain. The object of the Cape Ministry seems to be to delay matters still further, and finally to effect a compromise which could not but be favourable to the Boers. Things will never be put right in South Africa till the Imperial Government has the courage to take the initiative. It is to the faint-heartedness of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry that we owe the predominance which Dutchmen have acquired for the present over the English population of Cape Colony ; and unless vigorous measures be taken to restore British prestige, South Africa will soon be lost to the Empire. Let me note here that there are many symptoms of a strong revival of Imperialism in England. Mr. Stanley's address at Manchester on the value of the Congo has made a profound impression on the working-men of Lancashire, who now begin to understand that it is the Imperial power of this country which alone has given it its world-wide trade, and that loss of empire means ruin to English industry. Statistics are now freely quoted to show that our commerce with foreign countries has steadily declined for the last ten years, while that with India and the Colonies has rapidly increased ; and it is argued that the duty of an English Government is not merely to keep the Empire together, which Mr. Gladstone has conspicuously failed to do, but to call new markets into existence to redress the balance of the old.

The instructions to Lord Wolseley, which have been published this week, are very painful reading. They constitute the Government's last word on the affairs of the Eastern Soudan, and show that Mr. Gladstone has not yet advanced beyond the policy of "Rescue and Retire." It is deliberately avowed to be the intention of the Government merely to bring away Gordon and Stewart and the Egyptian garr

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

A farewell address was presented to H. E. the Viceroy by the Delhi Municipality in the durbar hall of the Institute at 9-30 this evening. There was also a conversazione and exhibition of the arts and manufactures of Delhi. A large number of Europeans and natives was present. The Chandnee Chowk and Clock Tower were brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns, &c., and there was a handsome arch with a suitable inscription over the road near the Institute.

The Viceroy spoke solely on the subject of Local Self-government. He pointed out the substantial advance which had been made where local self-government had been introduced since its initiation three years ago. The permanent success of the measures taken rested entirely, he said, with the people themselves. The policy which had brought forth the measures was not new, but a development of the policy of previous Governments; and His Excellency was well content to leave its further extension in the hands of Lord Dufferin. Reports showed that the system was making steady progress in Bengal, Burmah, the North-West, and Oudh. He was also confident it would work well in Madras and Bombay.

His Excellency will leave for Aligarh to-morrow.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 19.

Lord Ripon met with a most enthusiastic reception here to-day. Four addresses were presented to him—the first by the Municipality at the railway station; the second, at the Anglo-Oriental College; the third, at Mr. Syed Ahmed's house; and the fourth at the Aligarh Institute.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 18.

The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* wires that the French advisers of King Theebaw assure him that the English are too much occupied with Egypt and South Africa to interfere in Upper Burma. Theebaw is reported to have said he was desirous of testing British strength ever since he ascended the throne. The Ministers, with one exception, wish to send an Embassy to the Indian Government.

The Kachins near Bhamo are assembling in large numbers, and are said to have expressed their intention of attacking the town when ready.

HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 18.

The attendance to-day was good. The Nizam present, with the Peishkar, the Minister, the Resident, &c.

PONY PLATE.

¾ mile.

Special, 9st. 7lb., Cassim ..... w. o.

DESERT STAKES.

1 mile.

Cruiser, 7st. 7lb., Ramchurn	1
The Earl, 8st. 7lb., Bowen	2
Invader, 6st. 7lb., native	3

Also ran Sir Frank, Sermust, and Reserved. Won by one length. Time.—1min. 53sec.

GALLOWAY PLATE.

1 mile.

Rishan, 8st. 13lb., Kendall	1
Shamshad, 7st. 10lb., Ramchurn	2
Arab Chief, 8st., 3lb., Cassim	3

Rex, 9st., Clarke, also ran. Owing to an accident Bowen did not ride Rex. Rex ran away twice round the course, and lost his chance of winning. The race was won easy by Rishan. Time—1 min. 55½ sec.

HYDERABAD GOLD CUP.

2 miles.

Statesman, 8 st. 4 lb., Gerard	1
Tabletop, 7 st. 2 lb., Ramchurn	2
Jack in the Green, 8 st. 6 lb., Vinall	3

Also ran Mistaken, Trafalgar, and Sunnylocks. Won by two lengths. Time 3min. 35sec.

HYDERABAD CLUB CUP.

Round the course.

Eureka, 8st. 7lb., Fraser	1
Garibaldi, 9st. 6lb., Vinall	2
Shammer, 10st. 5lb., T. Kendall	3

Also ran William, Grey Beard, and Bonnie Dundee. Won by a length. There was an exciting race between the second and third horse. Time—2min. 46sec.

SENSATION HANDICAP.

7 furlongs.

K. T., 8st. 9lb., Vinall	1
General, 9st. 2lb., Hackney	2
The Gift, 8st. 12lb., Clarke	3

Also ran Gray Knight, Autocrat, Moochool, Colonel, and Forget-me-Not. Gerard fell, and was much hurt. Won by half a length. Time—1min. 42sec.

AJMERE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Nov. 18.

The steeplechases set down for Monday all fell through, inasmuch as they were reduced to walks-over. The Railway Employés Chase did not fill. In the Ajmere Chase for Arabs and country-breds Roostum walked over. In the Hunt Cup for English and Colonial horses Maboklish walked over. In the Pony Chase Anchovy walked over.

Four new races were constructed to-day. The attendance was as large as usual. The totterings were not so well supported owing to numerous entertainments on one night.

SELLING-RACE.

For all second-class horses. Winner to be sold for Rs. 800.

¾ mile.

Blue Morn, 9st. 9lb., Blackburn	1
Yanathen, 10st. 6lb., Mr. Melton	2
Little Dick, 10st. 6lb., Mr. Reid	3
Lupella, 9st. 5lb., Ryder	0

Good race. Won by a length in 1min. 24sec.

HANDICAP.

For all ponies 13-2 and under. One mile.

Yaboo, 10st. 7lb., Ryder	1
Vanessa, 9st. 7lb., Taylor	2
Young Gazelle, 9st. 1lb., Blackburn	3
Yessie, 8st., native	0
Strathmore, 10st. 7lb, Mr. Melton	0
Bagpipe, 8st. 7lb., Robinson, junior	0
Lucifer, 7st., native	0

Won easily. Time—1 min. 59½ sec.

RACE FOR ALL ARABS.

C. W. A. raised 11 pounds. Winner to be sold for Rs. 700.

1 mile.

Sir Garnett, 9st. 11lb., Blackburn	1
Deer, 9st. 11lb., Maharajah Pertabsing	2
Guerilla, 9st. 11lb., Robinson, senior	3
Discount, 9st. 11lb., native	0

Won easily. Time—1 min. 57 sec.

FREE HANDICAP.

For all ponies 13 hands and under. Distance, half mile.

Nina, 9st. 4lb., Blackburn	1
Gay Deceiver, 8st. 4lb., Robinson, junior	2
Anchovy, 10st. 4lb., Taylor	3
Ariel, 11st., Mr. Reid	0
Hermit, 7st. 6lb., native	0

Close race. Won by a length. Time not taken as it was too dark.

Good racing is anticipated to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons last night said that, provided he was assured of the passing of the Bill for the extension of the Franchise this autumn session, he was willing to negotiate with the Conservative leaders concerning the redistribution of seats or introduce and push a Bill through the Commons.

INCREASE IN THE INCOME-TAX.

Mr. Childers announced an increase in the income-tax of two-pence for the half-year, to defray the cost of the Nile Expedition.

H. M. S. CROCODILE.

ISMAILIA, Nov. 17.

The troopship Crocodile passed the Canal, homeward bound, to-day.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 18.

The P. & O. s.s. Co.'s Peshawur, with the outward English mails of the 7th inst., left here for Bombay at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rome arrived here this afternoon.

LISBON, Nov. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Navarino, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this evening; and the same Company's s. s. Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 16.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Mackenzie arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Kerbela left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 18.

Mail-steamer Sutlej, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½d.

The London Cotton market to-day closed firm. The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4½ per cent. Rentes	107⅜
3 „ Consols for account	100⅜
Bar Silver	49 11-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ „ „	81½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, November 17.

10 p.m.	73·5

TUESDAY, November 18.

6 a.m.	69·3
10 a.m.	77·7
2 p.m.	85·1
6 p.m.	82·7

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will arrive at the Byculla railway station at 6-5 p.m. to-morrow, the 20th instant. His Excellency is pleased to dispense with the attendance of the heads of departments and guards of honour. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the 21st instant at sunrise to announce His Excellency's arrival.

LOVERS of dancing and music, whose intention it is to honour Simla with their presence next year, and who know by experience or hearsay to what extent Benmore is responsible for the gratification of their fancies, will hear with some pleasure that the Punjab Government have as yet failed to come to terms for the purchase of that building, and that there is every prospect of its remaining in possession of its present owner. The offer of half a lakh failed to tempt Herr von Goldstein, who valued his property at Rs. 75,000, whilst independent assessors placed it at Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 65,000.

THE *Pioneer* announces the death of Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, a well-known member of the Bengal Civil Service. Educated at Tunbridge School and Wadham College, Oxford, Mr. Ridsdale came to India in 1862 and joined the North-West Provinces. In the course of his service, however, he was selected for special duty in Rajputana, Assam, and the Berars, of which until the other day he was officiating as Commissioner. He had only just returned to the North-West, and had barely reached his district, Fatehpur, when he was seized with enteric fever of the worst type, and after fourteen days' illness died. "An amiable and accomplished member of society, a proficient in sports, a genial companion, and a warm friend. Mr. Ridsdale will be mourned by everyone who knew him."

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN, after being the guests of the Queen at Balmoral for three days previous to their departure for India, took leave of Her Majesty on Saturday, October 25, and driving to Ballater, joined the 3·5 mail-train for Euston.

MR. MACKENZIE WALLACE'S acceptance of the private secretaryship of the Indian Viceroy does not, the *Pall Mall* is glad to hear, involve the abandonment of his great work on the subject races of the Ottoman Empire, upon which he has been engaged for the last six years. His progress with the work will be suspended until his return from India, when he expects to resume and complete his studies in three or four years.

THE numerous readers of Mr. Edwin Arnold's popular Buddhist poem will be interested to learn that an illustrated edition of it has been issued by Messrs. Trübner. The woodcuts which adorn it are from pure Buddhist sources, chiefly the sculptures and frescoes which abound in ancient ruins in India. The volume differs agreeably from most modern *editions de luxe* in being of a portable size.

A TASHKEND merchant is stated to be negotiating to obtain the concession of a Central Asian railway to connect Kizil Arvat, Askabad, Merv, Burdalyk, Samarkand, and Tashkend. The capital required, amounting to 32,500,000 roubles, is proposed to be raised by the issue of shares, on which 5 per cent. interest would be guaranteed by the Russian Government. It is added that the existing Trans-Caspian Railway would be taken over by the new company. The latter would, it is stated, also acquire the flotilla on the Sea of Aral which was broken up some time ago.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram states that the new telegraph line through Katy-Kurgan to the capital of Bokhara is now open for international correspondence. The line is altogether 180 versts long, 30 versts only being on Russian territory. Russian telegraphists have been sent to do the work in Bokhara, at the expense of the Bokharan Government. The Ameer will also pay for keeping the line in order for twelve years.

THE friends of the Punjab University and the committee of the German Athenæum entertained Dr. Leitner at a dinner in the Langham Hotel on Friday evening, Oct. 24, prior to his leaving for India. Sir Lepel Griffin presided, and among those present may be named Sir William M'Murdo, Sir William Robinson, Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, Sir Frederick Goldsmid, Professor Rogers, M.P., Mr. Thornton, Rev. H. Wace, Mr. Boulger, Mr. Douglas, Mr. MacColl, Mr. Brandreth, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Boulnois, Dr. Hess, Dr. Badenoch, and other gentlemen. Sir Lepel Griffin, in proposing the toast of Dr. Leitner's health, dwelt on his services in the founding of the Punjab University and of its child, the new Oriental Institute at Woking. The principles which Dr. Leitner had followed and endeavoured to apply to the great question of education among the natives of India were in his opinion the true ones, and those which were calculated to make them "loyal as well as wise." A career of great usefulness appeared in his opinion to lie before the Oriental Institute at Woking. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and Dr. Leitner replied in appropriate terms. During the evening a bust of Dr. Leitner was presented to the members of the German Athenæum, an institution of which Dr. Leitner was one of the founders.

SAYS *Truth*:—Madame de Kalomine intends to fight her battle with the Grand Duke of Hesse (or rather with his relatives, for I hear that the luckless bridegroom would much prefer to abdicate, and then go and live in peace on his estates in Silesia with his spouse) to the bitter end. Her counsel, who is confident that he will be able to quash the divorce, intends to move for the appointment of another senate of judges to hear the case under the common law, and if this be refused, he will apply for a new trial, and in the event of this also failing, the case will be removed from the incapable and servile tribunals of Darmstadt to the Imperial Court at Leipsic.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP DRYAD which was recently ordered to be refitted at Sheerness, has been condemned as unfit for further service; the colonial gunvessel Paluma, built for the defence of Queensland, has been commissioned at Sheerness with a crew from the Royal naval barracks; and the Kingfisher was to be commissioned by November 11 for service in the East Indies.

CONSIDERABLE reinforcements are to be sent out to the East for the purpose of strengthening the French force in Tongking and driving the Chinese over their own frontier, and of completing the occupation of the northern part of Formosa. These troops, which are expected to number 7,000 men, are to be drawn from the corps which will contribute to the contemplated colonial army, so as not to affect the mobilization scheme. They will be despatched about the 15th of November, so as to be ready for action in Tongking by the new year, the best season for operations. Large quantities of victuals and munitions have already been collected at Toulon; the available transports there are being equipped, and several private steamers will be chartered. Detachments were also to be sent on the 20th inst. in order to fill up the gaps in the regiments; a battery of artillery being likewise forwarded.

THE French Ministry of Marine has received the following despatch from Hanoi, dated Wednesday, October 29:—"The garrison of Tuyen-Kwang repulsed several attacks by the enemy between the 14th and 19th inst. without suffering any loss. The enemy, being discouraged, withdrew. The Governors of Yun-nan and Liou-vinh-phoc have only about four thousand men in the upper part of the Red River. There is no Chinese force visible before Kept-chu, and our columns are scouring the country near Yen-the. I am taking the necessary measures for the suppression of piracy. General Négrier and the remainder of the wounded are doing well."

THE *Economist* calls attention to a noteworthy incident in the development of French colonial policy. Hitherto Saigon had been a free port, and merchandise from all countries could be imported without restriction, the only exception being military stores. Under this liberal *régime* the trade of the colony increased, and from 148 vessels that entered the river in 1872, the number rose in 1881 to 369. But in consequence of the agitation in France for protection in the colonies, the Colonial Department a short time back represented to the different colonies the desire of the home Government to see tariffs of differential duties drawn up in favour of the metropolis. The island of Guadeloupe and the Government of the Gaboon have already carried out the wishes of the Department, and information has now been received that the Colonial Council of Cochin China has voted the tariff. The most probable result of the measure will be the ruin of the port of Saigon, without advantage to the trade of France. Saigon has hitherto been the centre of trade of Cochin China, Cambodia, and a part of Siam, but imports will now seek some other channel for reaching those countries.

IT is stated in a telegram from Massowa that an Abyssinian outlaw named Bal Amba Ras Keffil has seized two Europeans who were on their way to Senkir and demands a ransom for them.

A DUBLIN correspondent telegraphs:—"An inquiry is being instituted into alleged serious maladministration at the new Royal University of Ireland. It is alleged that the last examination papers had all to be set over again owing to copies having been mysteriously obtained beforehand and distributed in certain schools. It is also alleged that the Senate set aside the awards of the examiners."

MR. LABOUCHERE thus summarises the interminable Maamtrasna case, in which the principal Crown witness now declares that he gave his evidence to order, to escape the gallows, with which the police threatened him:—"A family was murdered in their hovel; in the hovel, amongst others, were two boys—one seventeen, the other nine. The former, in a dying deposition, declared that the murderers had blackened faces, and were dressed in white flannel smocks. The latter, who recovered, corroborated this statement, and both said that they did not recognise their assailants. Three men, according to their own account, had seen the murderers on their way to the hovel. They had not, they said, blackened faces; they wore black coats, and they were recognised. At the trial the depositions of these two boys, which were in the hands of the prosecuting counsel, were not put in. The men pleaded guilty, though it seems that their priest had been sent for, and that at an interview which he had with them, although they protested their innocence, he advised them to plead guilty as the only way of saving their lives. Whether the men were really innocent or guilty, it is difficult to say on mere *ex parte* statements; but the admitted facts show that the administration of justice in Ireland is, to say the least, somewhat peculiar. Had the trial taken place in England, I cannot help thinking that public opinion would have insisted on a thorough and open investigation."

EVERYBODY knows who Mr. Tracy Turnerelli is—the Mr. Tracy Turnerelli who a few years ago saved the Empire, met Lord Beaconsfield in New Bond-street, asked for a shake of the hand from the then Premier, and got it. This is how the *Saturday Review* begins a notice of an autobiography of the gentleman:—

It is greatly to Mr. Turnerelli's credit, and he himself has said it throughout this Autobiography, that he is an Englishman. For if Imperial favour or diamond ring had any influence on him, he might have been a Russian. His name shows how easy it would have been for him to be an Italian, and yet, in spite of all temptations to belong to other nations, he has steadily remained an Englishman.

EDUCATIONAL Inspectors in India have been known, if all stories are true, to be occasionally exacting, but the following from a London evening journal, purporting to describe an English Inspector's visit would be hard to match, we should hope:—Mixed girls' and infants' school. Time fixed for examination sharp 9 a.m. At 10-15 H. M.'s Inspector enters hastily; children stand. H. M.'s Inspector leisurely divests himself of coat, hat, &c., which he deposits on the girls' needle-work, and throws his lung on the harmonium. Puts on coat again. "This school room is much too cold; shut all the doors and windows." Proceeds to examine registers, summary, log-book, &c.; with his back to the children, turning round occasionally with "There's a child there not attending to me," or, "If that girl with a squint looks about her any more, I won't examine her." At eleven o'clock: "Oh! how many pupil-teachers have you? Four, eh? Well, let them all give a collective lesson to the whole school; subject, a cocked hat, or a pair of garters, or if they don't know what they are, the great sea-serpent, or Barnum's white elephant. Whoever finishes first shall have extra marks." About 11·30 begins to examine the school, gives dictation to Standard II. in a low and rapid tone, so that they do not catch half he says—"As a fierce lion was prowling about in search of prey." At the same time he reads from a card a sum for another class—"If 17 couple of fat ducks sell for 3s. 6d. each and I lose 9s. 0½d. what shall I have left?" The second standard get puzzled, and write down, "As 17 fierce ducks were prowling about trying to sell a fat lion who had lost 9s. 0½d." The sum was taken down something like this,—"If 17 couples of lions lose 3s. 6d. each, how much prowling would be left out of 9s. 0½d.?" He "fails" them all; turns to mistress, "Your children are perfect idiots." Mistress weeps copiously. H. M.'s Inspector goes on to next class. Takes reading. "Now boy! I'm not deaf." Children have been specially implored to "speak up for the Inspector." "Now that girl—no, not you, the one next but five—tell me the meaning of a concatenation of events. Now, don't be a week over it." Girl doesn't know. "Then you're a stupid dolt! Can't you tell me anything about it? Is it about a cat, or a nation or what?" "Please, sir; yes, sir." "Now, which do you mean?" Girl: "Please, sir; no, sir!" "Fails" her. Takes a class in geography. "Now all stand—oh! you were standing—and look at me. That girl with red hair, tell me the exact distance in English miles from Dan to Beersheba." Girl: "Please, sir, it's the other class learns the colonies, not us." Mistress mentally resolves to give her "what for" presently. Exit, forgetting to take away any of the papers, and to examine the needle-work, writing, and singing.

WHAT is Warnerising? *Truth* says:—Of all the curious things in the "Healtheries," I thought the products of the Warnerising Company the most curious. What the Company is I do not know, but its representative in the "Healtheries" is a lady who pours water on veils, pieces of silk and of velvet, &c.; the water runs about like quicksilver, and does not penetrate even through the meshes of the veil. She told me that ink or a basin of soup might be poured on the articles subjected to the process without leaving a stain. She herself never, goes about with an umbrella, and not even the feathers in her hat are affected by the heaviest downpour.

THE depth of the ignorance of some Italian populations has been curiously revealed under the cholera epidemic. The conduct of the prefect of Reggio, it seems, was so surprising that he was called upon to resign his post, on which he remarked "that he could not deny the truth of the statements which had been made, but that one man in a province of idiots could not stem the current of folly." He then recounted some illustrative anecdotes, of which the following is one:—A wag as a joke placed two eggs—a white one and a blackened one—before a daybreak at the door of a house, and then roused the inhabitants, and told them they had the cholera at the door—the *cholera's eggs!* The terror of the poor people was frantic. The syndic was immediately summoned, and he ordered the carbineers to surround the house, while the authorities took counsel what should be done. It was at length decided that a long pole with a net attached to it should be prepared; and this, with every precaution, was placed under the eggs, which were then carried in full procession of syndic, carbineers, and townsmen to the Campo Santo, where the eggs were solemnly interred under a thick layer of quicklime. The "cholera's eggs" being thus buried the city breathed freely once more, and syndic and soldiers returned to their quarters in peace.

HYDERABAD RACES, 1884.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATURDAY, Nov. 15.

THE second day of the races was better patronized than the first. The Nizam's Gold Cup proved a great attraction to all lovers of racing, and the fact that His Highness would be present to see his cup won brought out a great number of the city nobles and gentlemen. Among the former the Minister, Nawabs Shumshool Oomrah, Busheerood Dowlah, the Peishcar, and Surfraz Hussain Khan, were conspicious. The Rajah of Cooch Behar, the Resident, First Assistant, General Sir Charles Gough, and officers of the garrison occupied the Stand and Pavilion, and without, the ropes were fairly well lined, while inside the enclosure it was very lively. The weather was beautiful, and the racing, especially for the cup good. There was not much interest attached to the Merchants' Purse. Palmerston and Jack in the Green were the only competitors, and everyone knew that the Cooch Behar Raja would carry away the laurels. Ameer was booked to win the Bedouin Stakes. Euphrates and Royal Chief were looked upon as likely ones, but the prophets were right in their prediction, as Ameer won quite easily. The Grand Stand Plate brought out a few gentlemen riders. Mr. Maitland and his mount were much admired, while Asaf, ridden by Capt. Dalbiac, was favourite. Hemlock had also a host of admirers, and it was thought that Bowen would land him a winner. The finish therefore was quite a surprise, and was the cause of much disappointment to not a few, especially, those, and they were many, who had backed Asaf heavily, when they saw Bagdad, ridden by the Hon. Mr. Hardinge, go past the post first. The best race of the day, however, was when Young Revenge and Sherwood ran neck and neck to almost within a yard of the post for first place in the Gold Cup. Both horses are splendid animals, and were equally weighted and well ridden. Vinall deserves as much praise as the horse for the rare form in which he landed his mount winner by a short head. In the Pony Cup Especial was hot favourite. The Colonel had a great many backers, but the finish proved that he was not very trustworthy. It was almost dark when the horses took up their position at the starting point for the Chudderghaut Cup. After a couple of false starts Epilogue and Adventure got away and could not be held back, the latter coming in first and claiming the race; but to a true start the four remaining horses were sent away, and Song won very easily, as it was predicted he could. Of course, there was a dispute as to the start, but the stewards' decision settled this matter in favour of Song. The race was run in the dark, which was the cause, perhaps, of all the trouble.

FIRST RACE.—"Merchants' Purse" of Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the merchants of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Chudderghaut. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners of the current or one previous season 5 lbs.; of two or more previous seasons 10 lbs. extra. Entrance and starting stakes as for Grand Stand Plate. Distance, 1¼ mile.

H H Mabaraja of Cooch Behar's br aus h Jack-in-the Green, 8st. 3lbs., Vinall	1
The Raja of Paikara's b aus h Palmerstone, 8st. 11lb., T. Kendall	0

No lotteries.—Betting even on Palmerston, 4 to 6 on Jack in the Green.

They were sent away together, but before they got to the ½ mile Jack gradually drew away and would not yield his position. Won by a length. Time—2min. 20sec.

SECOND RACE.—"Bedouin Stakes," Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Nawab Vicar-ool-Oomra Bahadur. For all Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winners of one season, 5 lbs.; two or more seasons, 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. extra. Entrance and starting stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance, 1 mile.

Rao Raja Tez Singh's g a h Ameer, 9st. 8lbs., Bowen	1
Mr White-aw's b a h Euphrates, 9-1 lbs., Gerard	2
Khan Bahadur's c a c Royal Chief, 7st. 5lbs., Ramchurn	3
Mr. Donbo's b a h London, 8st. 3lbs., Mohamed	0

Lottery Tickets, Rs. 2,000. Euphrates, Rs. 310; Ameer, Rs. 600; London, Rs. 30; Royal Chief, Rs. 400. Betting—Ameer 1 to 5, Euphrates and Royal Chief 4 to 1, London 12 to 1.

Royal Chief, closely followed by London, gave the lead, Ameer third, and Euphrates bringing up the rear. At the ¾ mile Euphrates, who had gradually crept up, took the lead from Royal Chief, Ameer second close behind and well in hand. At the straight Ameer took first place, and although Euphrates tried hard to catch him up he won easily by two lengths. Time 1min. 53¾sec.

THIRD RACE.—"The Grand Stand Plate," Rs. 500. Presented by the Nawab Hisam-ool-Moolk Bahadur, Khan Khanan. For all Arabs that have never won a race to which the added money, value of Cup, Plate, &c., exceeded Rs. 500 and *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of officers of H. M.'s Services, Civil, Covenanted, Military and Naval, and H. H. the Nizam's Civil and Military Services and members of the following Clubs, viz., any recognized Club in England, the Bengal Club, Calcutta; Byculla and Bombay Clubs, Bombay; Madras Club, Madras; and Western India Club, Poona, for at least three months before the meeting. Distance, ¾ mile. Weight for age raised 28 lbs. G. R. Europe-an professionals allowed to ride carrying 7 lbs. extra, natives 4 lbs. extra. Winners, once 5 lbs.; twice 7 lbs..; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Horses that have never started allowed 4 lbs. extra. Galloways allowed 6 lbs. extra. Entrance, 15th August, Rs. 25,; 15th September, Rs. 50,; 15th October, Rs. 75, 1st November, Rs. 100. With a starting stake of Rs. 50.

Hon. A Hardinge's ch a g Baghdad, 10st. 9lbs., Owner...	1
Mr Clark's ch a h Asaf, 10st. 10lbs., Capt. Talbiac	2
Mr Massey Westropp's g a g Wellington, 11st 6lbs. Owner	3
Mr Gordon's g a h Invader, 11st. 8lbs., Mr. Maitland	0
Mr Hyde's b a h Hemlock, 11st., Bowen	0
Mr Maurice's b a h Deception, 10st. 1lbs., Owner	0

Lottery Tickets Rs. 1,040. Hemlock, Rs. 300; Asaf, Rs. 320; Baghdad, Rs. 180; Invader, Rs. 60; Wellington, Rs. 70; and Deception, Rs. 50; Betting—Asaf, 1¼ to 1; Invader, 3 to 1; Wellington, 5 to 1; Hemlock 6 to 1; Baghdad 8 to 1; Deception, 20 to 1.

Wellington made all the running until when nearing the straight Baghdad and Asaf, who were close behind, came to the front. Baghdad winning finally by two lengths, Wellington a length behind Asaf. Time—1 min. 26½ sec.

FOURTH RACE.—"H. H. the Nizam's Gold Cup," Rs. 5,000. Presented by H. H. the Nizam. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens of the season allowed 7 lbs. of the meeting 10 lbs. Galloways to receive an extra allowance of 7 lbs. Winners of a weight for age race, or a handicap with weight for age or weights in excess of weight for age, to which Rs. 1,000 are added, once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., three times 7 lbs., four times 10 lbs., five and oftener 14 lbs. extra. Distance, 2 miles. Entrance, 15th July, Rs. 50,; 15th August, Rs. 75,; 15th September, Rs. 100,; 15th October, Rs. 150,; 1st November, Rs. 200. With a starting stake of Rs. 100, for each horse entered. Winner to receive cup, and 50 per cent of stakes. 2nd horse 40 per cent of stakes. 3rd horse 10 per cent of stakes.

Mr Abdool Rahman's b a h Young Revenge, 10st. 3lbs., Vinall	1
Mr White's b a h Sherwood, 7st. 3lbs., Bowen	2
Mr Abdool Rahman's g a h The Doctor, 9st. 5lbs., Gomer	3
H H Aga Khan's g a h Khusroo, 9st. 5lbs., Hackney	0
Rao Rajah Tez Singh's c a h Dardanelles, 9st. 3lbs., Clarke	0
The Rajah of Paikpara's b a h Shammer, 9st. 3lbs., T. Kendall	0
H H Maharajah Kishore Singh's br a h Bonnie Dundee, 8st. 7lbs., Tingey	0

Lottery Tickets Rs. 3,000. Young Revenge and Doctor, Rs. 620; Sherwood, Rs. 1,150; Khusroo, Rs. 150; Dardanelles, Rs. 100; Shammer, Rs. 250; and Bonnie Dundee, Rs. 40. Betting—Sherwood, 4 to 7; Young Revenge, 2 to 1; Shammer, 4 to 1; Dardanelles, 20 to 1; Khusroo and Doctor, 40 to 1; Bonnie Dundee, 50 to 1.

The grand race of the meeting. Capital start, Bonnie Dundee making the running, followed closely by Doctor and Khusroo, the others a little behind together. After the mile and quarter was reached the Doctor took the lead, and showed the way to his stable companion, who, with Sherwood, began to follow up. At the mile and three-quarter the Doctor still led, Sherwood and Young Revenge close behind him, while the others began to fall off. At the straight, however, the Doctor fell back, and Sherwood and Young Revenge were the only two left to decide the race. Both horses ran in splendid form, and it was only at the post that Young Revenge's jockey, Vinall, helped him over a winner by a short head. Time—3min. 49sec.

FIFTH RACE.—Pony Cup, value Rs. 300. Presented by the Nawab Shahab Jung Bahadur and Rs. 200 from the fund. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Arabs and Australians 9-7; country-breds 9-0; Nizam's country-breds 8-7. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners, once 7 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs., oftener, 14 lbs. extra. Distance, ½ mile. Winner of a race to which the added money, value of cup, &c., was Rs. 1,000 and upwards to carry an extra penalty of 14 lbs. Maidens to be exempted from this special penalty. Winners of races other than bona-fide Pony Races excluded. Entrance and starting stakes as for Lilliput Plate.

Aga Moochool Shah's g a p Especial, 11st. 7lbs., Cassim	1
H H Aga Khan's ch a p General, 9st. 3lbs., Hackney	2
H H Aga Khan's b a p Moochool, 8st. 11lbs., Panchoo	3
Mr Whitehead's g a p Autocrat, 10st. 3lbs., Gerard	0
Mr Henderson's b a p Colonel, 8st. 11lbs., Mr Maitland	0

Lottery Tickets Rs. 2,000. Especial, Rs. 800; Autocrat, Rs. 50; General and Moochool, Rs. 400; Colonel, Rs. 100. Betting—Especial 2 to 5; Colonel, 6 to 1, General 8 to 1; Moochool, 10 to 1; Autocrat, 12 to 1.

After one false start the field got away, Autocrat leading, Especial General, and Moochool close behind, Colonel last. At the straight Especial relieved Autocrat, and, with the General and Moochool behind him, won easily by one length. Time—51sec.

SIXTH RACE.—Chudderghat Cup, Rs. 1,000. A free handicap for all horses. Distance, 1 mile. Starting stake, Rs. 30. Handicap to be published by 3 o'clock p.m. day before the race. Acceptances to be in the box before 6 o'clock p.m. Should the highest weight accepting be below 9-7 it will be raised to 9-7 and the other weights in proportion.

Mr Apcar's b aus gold Song, 8st. 2lbs., Gerard	1
The Rajah of Paikpara's br aus h The Baron, 8st 4lbs., T Kendall	2
Mr White's br aus h Loyola, 9st. 7lbs., Clarke	0
Rao Raiah Tez Singh's b aus m Shotover, 8st., Bowen	0
Mr Maguire's b aus h Epilogue, 8st. 9 lbs., Tingey	0
H H Maharajah Cooch Behar's b aus h Adventurer 8st., Butlin	0

Lottery Tickets Rs. 3,000. Song, Rs. 300; Shotover, Rs. 430; Loyola, Rs. 240; Epilogue, Rs. 200; Adventurer, Rs. 130; Baron, Rs. 90; Betting—Song and Shotover, 2 to 1; Epilogue and Adventurer, 12 to 1; Baron, 10 to 1. False start. Epilogue and Adventurer could not get back in time for the true start, when the remaining four horses were got away pretty well together, and it was only near the post that Song was observed to be leading, Baron following. Won in a canter. Time—1min, 46sec.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE following circular in connection with the movements of the troops of this Presidency has been issued by the Quartermaster-General:—

"Referring to this office circular No. 17 13—3329 of 25th September last, it is notified that Nos. 1 and 5 Companies Sappers and Miners and the 12th Regiment N. I., returning from the Quetta district, will embark at Kurrachee in the I. G. S. Clive on the 7th December next, arrive at Bombay on the 9th idem, and march thence by route No. 99 for Kirkee and Poona respectively.

"The camp equipage which accompanies these corps on the march to the line of rail will be brought to Bombay, and the mountain service tents will be returned into the Arsenal there. Lascar pals to complete the number required will be supplied in Bombay. Indents for the latter to be sent in advance.

"The families of the 12th Regiment N. I. will be sent by rail from Surat to Poona under arrangements to be made by the general officers concerned.

"The three companies of the 9th Regiment N. I. will not march from Poona for Bombay until the 9th December, and the 25th Regiment N. L. I. will remain at the latter station until the 29th December, when it will march for Poona as previously ordered."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.—The barometer has risen very generally, except in the neighbourhood of the Himalayas and in the Gangetic plain. It has fallen considerably in Ranikhet, but without present apparent change in the weather. The atmosphere in the Upper Provinces is very calm. Any movement is from the N. W. In Bengal there are light north and N. W. winds, and down the west coast of the Bay the wind is almost due north, except in Madras, where it has changed to N. E. Temperature changes are irregular. They are higher in Oudh, Meerut, and the Eastern Punjab; and lower in most parts of Bengal. The lowest temperature of the plains is at Jubbulpore—44°; at Indore, Ajmere, and some Punjab stations it is a little higher. The highest—90°—is reported from Deesa. The weather is everywhere fine and clear; except on coasts of the Bay, it is cloudless.

Nov. 18—The barometer has again risen slightly in Bengal, Arakan, and west coast. It has fallen somewhat in Sind, Rajputana, and on the coast of Madras. Southerly winds are felt at a few Punjab stations and the N.-W. Provinces, Central India, and Sind. The temperature is higher in the Punjab and N.-W. Provinces, also in the Carnatic. There is more cloud about the head of the Bay and the Northern Circars, but the weather is fine in all parts of India. The winds are still northerly over the bay down to Madras, but generally light. No rain is reported from any station.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST L. C. E. EXAMINATION.

OUT of thirty candidates for the above examination, the following are declared to have passed:—

Class I.—Shrinivasrao S. Karpur; and Krishnaji Balvant Wagle.

Class II.—Garudacharya Bendiganale, Bangalore; Joseph Baptista; Vital Vishnu Chitale; Bhagvandas Harkisondas Dalal; Damoder P. Deshpande; H. J. L. Grogan; Lakshuman Daji Nagarkar; Baburao

section only dealt with dispositions of property, and did not mention contracts. The case before the Court was one, not of dispositon of property, but of contract only. There was a distinction under the Companies Act, 1862, in regard to the powers of the directors as to carrying on business and otherwise between a winding up by the Court and a voluntary winding up. The powers of directors did not cease on the presentation of a petition for winding up by the Court. If it were otherwise the mere presentation of a petition, however ill-founded, would *ipso facto* paralyze the business of the company, and effectually work its ruin. The business of the bank at the Mauritius during the interval between the 3rd and the 14th of May was not, in fact, carried on on behalf of the liquidator, nor ought it by any fiction in law be deemed to have been carried on on his behalf, for the provisional liquidator had no power to carry on business. The money paid into the bank by the payees of the bills was not, in fact, received by him or on his behalf, or by his authority. It was not ear-marked. Having regard to the magnitude of the transactions that took place, and to the circumstance that the balance of the transactions was against the bank—more money having been paid out than paid in—the reasonable inference was that the money had been paid away. Certainly it was not shown that the money paid in reached, or was likely to reach, the hands of the liquidator. The business of the bank at the Mauritius was carried on during the interval in question by the officers of the bank there, who acted apparently under the authority conferred upon them by the directors. This authority was not revoked in point of fact. It was, however, contended on behalf of the applicants that it was revoked in law by the mere appointment of the provisional liquidator. His Lordship could not accede to that argument. He thought the authority was not revoked unill notice of the appointment reached the island. (His Lordship here cited authorities and continued). Unquestionably notice was required in order to determine the authority of an agent where the revocation was by act of the principal. The cases of revocation by bankruptcy and death stood on a peculiar footing. Bankruptcy, for instance, divested the property, but neither the presentation of the winding up petition nor the appointment of a liquidator, nor even the winding up order itself divested the company's property. Notice of the presentation of the petition and the appointment of the liquidator was conveyed to the Mauritius at the earliest moment possible, and it would be wrong by a fiction of law to impute notice to the persons on that island at a time when it was impossible for them to have had notice. Lord Romilly, in "Emmerson's case" ("L. R.," 2, Eq., 238), appeared to have stated that advertisement of the winding up petition in the *London Gazette* ought to be treated as notice to the whole world; but that learned Judge was not dealing with the case of a distant island. Lord Westbury, when sitting as arbitrator in the European Arbitration, declined to treat the *London Gazette* advertisement as notice before it could possibly have reached the person sought to be affected. ("National Bank Case," European Arbitration *Law Times*, 92.) Although the decision of Lord Westbury, who sat merely as arbitrator, was not binding, yet he (Mr. Justice Chitty) thought it in principle correct and properly to be followed. It was further said on behalf of the applicants that the contract under which the money was paid and the bills purchased was entered into on the faith of the bank being a going concern, and that they were entitled to have their money paid back as having been paid under a mistake. There was no misrepresentation on the part of the officers of the bank at the Mauritius and no suppression of any fact within their knowledge, or which could, under the circumstances, have been within their knowledge. The purchasers of the drafts got what they bargained for—viz., drafts of the bank, the payment of which depended on the solvency of the firm of the branch contrasted with the head office of the bank. It would be a question whether persons dealing with what they knew to be a branch bank whose head office was in a distant country with which there was no direct or immediate means of communication ought to be deemed to contemplate the possibility of stoppage at the head office and to run the risk of transactions entered into with the branch office during the interval which must necessarily elapse before the information could be received at the branch. If it was necessary to decide the question, it would seem that the principle of *caveat emptor* would apply. But whatever answer ought to be given to the question the argument founded on it, if correct, would only result in a demand against the corporation, and consequently in a mere right of proof. It was urged that the applicants had a right of action either against the bank or the officials by whom the business was in fact conducted, or against the official liquidator. The authorities showed that officers who had acted in good faith would not be liable, nor could an action be allowed to be brought against the bank itself under the 87th section of the Companies Act, 1862, except on the terms of not issuing execution, and the result, therefore, would be the same as proving in the liquidation; and the Court would not, in the circumstances of the case, permit the liquidator, who was its own officer, to be sued. The rule upon which the Court exercised the discretion intrusted to it by the 153d section of the Act was to affirm all transactions *bonâ fide* entered into without notice of the petition, and which were also complete at the date of the winding up order. There would be an obvious injustice to the creditors of the bank if this rule was applied to all such of the intermediate transactions in the Mauritius as were complete, such as payment out to the creditors and the like; and if while these transactions were allowed to stand transactions consisting of payments in were made void. It would be almost impossible to undo the numerous transactions which occurred or to recover the money paid out—paid out in many cases undoubtedly across the counter. In his Lordship's opinion, he was not compelled by any Act of Parliament, or by any reasoning fairly derived from its provisons, to arrive at such inconvenient and inconsistent results. It appeared to him that the transactions in question on the summons were not invalidated by the Act of Parliament, that the bills given by the officers of the bank on behalf of the bank were binding on the bank, and that the applicants were not entitled to an order for refunding the consideration paid, but merely to a right of proof. The case being a test case, he should direct the costs of all parties to come out of the assets in liquidation. His Lordship added that as in these cases questions of mutual credits might arise between the bank and the bill holder, or between the bank and the payer of the consideration for the bill, it was necessary to decide as a matter of principle who should prove, the bill holder or the payer of the consideration. He held that the holder of the bill was the person entitled to prove.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

THE correspondent of the *Times* telegraphing from Foochow, on the 8th ult. says:—The occupation of Kelung has been effected by the French almost without resistance. The Chinese forces evacuated the forts at the beginning of the encounter, their losses being about 120 killed and 200 wounded, while the French casualties were of trifling amount. The French landed a force to hold the evacuated forts, and met with little resistance in seizing upon all the fortifications commanding Kelung.

The affair is causing some excitement among the intelligent Chinese here; but the populace generally is quiet, being greatly relieved at the departure of the French from the vicinity of the port.

The erection of forts and of a barrier across the river is still prosecuted vigorously. The channel for foreign war vessels inside the barrier was only kept open on the energetic protest of the English naval authorities. The works on the river are mere playthings; but their construction is regarded by the dishonest Chinese officials as a means of enriching themselves by the falsifying of the accounts of the cost.

The tension between foreigners and Chinese continues to be extreme. The presence of the French fleet is very disturbing in its effects on the people. It totally prevents any resumption of business, and subjects the lower classes to extortion and oppression on the part of the officials. The rabble is openly disloyal, and insults the native officials in the streets.

There is great enmity between the Cantonese and the Foochow natives. In case of an outbreak the Cantonese in this city, being rich and unprotected, are more likely to suffer than the Europeans, who are protected, and feared by the natives. Probably no trouble will arise until the hordes of disbanded and unpaid solders overrun the country. This danger is greatly feared by both Europeans and natives.

The Imperial Commissioner, Chang-Frei Lin, is not disgraced, the Government having recognized that, by giving a persistent refusal to his request for permission to begin the fight, it had placed him at a serious disadvantage, and possibly caused the loss of the ships and arsenal.

The following notification appears in the *London Gazette*:—It is hereby notified that the Right Hon. Earl Granville, K. G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day received an official communication from the French Ambassador at this Court announcing that the ports and roadsteads of the north and of the west coasts of the Island of Formosa will be placed in a state of blockade from this day, and that a delay of three days will be given to friendly vessels to complete their cargoes and to quit the places under blockade.

It is further notified that a telegram has also been this day received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris stating that the following notice appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of this morning, and that a copy of it had been communicated to His Excellency by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs:—

(Translation.)

"NOTIFICATION OF THE BLOCKADE OF THE COAST OF THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA."

"We, the undersigned, Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Forces in the far East, acting in virtue of the powers which belong to us, declare that, commencing on the 23rd of October, 1884, all the ports and roadsteads of the Island of Formosa included between South Cape or Cape Nan-sha and the Soo-au Bay, passing west and north (the situation of these points being, the first in 21°55' north lat. and 118°30' long. east of Paris, and the second in 24°30' north lat. and 119°30' long. east of Paris) will be maintained in a state of effective blockade by the naval forces placed under our command, and that friendly ships will be allowed a delay of three days to effect their loading and to leave the blockaded places. Any ship attempting to violate the above-mentioned blockade will be proceeded against in conformity with international law and the treaties in force.

"On board the French ironclad Bayard, October 20, 1884."

"(Signed) "COURBET."

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT AT LARGE.

ON Wednesday, Oct. 29, at St. James's-hall, Piccadilly, the self-styled "Sir R. C. D. Tichborne," who was found by the jury at his trial for perjury to be Arthur Orton, made his appearance on the platform to deliver an address. The audience was large and was of a twofold character, for while the occupants of the front seats, who had come as to an entertainment, were markedly silent, those in the galleries and at the back were noisy and demonstrative. The occasion brought forward the advocates of "anti-vaccination principles," the people who declare the British race to be the "Lost Ten Tribes of Israel," and others to distribute their literature among those attending the meeting. When Mr. Quartermaine East came on the platform in company with Orton, his son, Mrs. Weldon, and Mr. E. Kimber, cheers arose from the back part of the hall, the galleries, and those on the platform, Orton being greeted as "Sir Roger." Orton is greatly altered since his last public appearance between 10 and 11 years ago in Westminister-hall. He has lost his extreme bulkiness, but as soon as he commenced to speak those who heard him could at once recognize the voice that was familiar at Westminister.

The Chairman commenced by dwelling upon some of the disputed evidence in the trials, alleged that the real Orton had been found in the person of a man named Cresswell, declared that if Her Majesty's Government would not consider those matters they should be brought before the electors of the United Kingdom, and said that the cases tried before the Courts was the result of a monstrous conspiracy.

Arthur Orton, who was warmly received by his admirers, began by saying that the great God who ruled all things had spared his life and allowed him to enjoy liberty again. He gave his sincere thanks to those who had supported his case, and proceeded to say that on that occasion they could not expect a man to say much who for four of five years had been almost on the other side of the grave, in suffering the silent system. How he had remembered, under that system, any of his language was almost a mystery to him. It was rather a hard thing that if a man used that tongue which God had given him to his fellow creature he should suffer two or three days of bread and water. He did not believe that criminals would be reformed under such a system. In the year 1866 he found that the solicitors to the Treasury included one who was brother to a cousin by marriage, and that the family of that solicitor was against him, and he saw plainly that he had a difficult task in bringing his case before the public. (Hear, hear). He was examined in 1867 at the Law Institute, and his mother was also requested to appear for the purpose of being examined upon her affidavit. They cross-examined him for some few hours, and he naturally expected that they would cross-examine his mother afterwards. However, they did not do so ("Shame"); but he would tell the meeting what they did. They brought another mother for him. That was not a Mrs. Orton—it was a Mrs. someone else from the country. They brought the woman to London from Lyme Regis, and he was to be a long-lost son. It was a strange thing that this mother would not own him. She "would not have it no way," the speaker said, notwithstanding that she was positively assured that he was her son, and she said she did not recognize him. Would not a mother know her son? (Cries of "Yes." If he understood aright, the present Government wanted to make the people believe that a mother could not know her own son. His real mother swore to him as positively as a mother could swear to a son. That mother's evidence was supported by his lawyer, by his banker, by his brother officers, by the tenantry, and by hundreds of people who knew him previous to his leaving the country. If he were not himself, how did all these people all come up and swear and perjure themselves before God, if what they said was not true? Did they think it likely that these people, if they had a shadow of doubt about what they came to state, would have waited about and stayed in London, and borne the expense they did? Then it was propagated from one to the other that his poor mother was "rather queer in her head." The speaker having mentioned some of the names of the late Dowager Lady Tichborne's relatives who had disputed his identity, then went on to declare that the Government had lent itself to prosecuting him, because Mr. Gladstone was connected with the Tichborne family. There was connexion by marriage between the Premier's family and the Tichborne family, hence the Government prosecution of himself. The speaker then referred in bitter terms to the Press, alleging that statements which the Premier had made to his constituents at Greenwich in public had been suppressed. The Press generally had exaggerated all that could be said against him, while the reverse course of that was said in his favour. He declared that the "officer" of one paper, which he named, went arm and arm with the jury every night, and talked with them, and that when he complained of it to the officer of the court he was told that the Judge would not take any notice of the fact. He declared that the secret service money of the State had been used against him, and that Guildford Onslow was offered a baronetcy to go down to Dorsetshire on the cause. It was a proof that he was not an impostor that Lord Rivers had believed in him. As to the future, he said he should live in the bosom of his children, and that as long as he had strength to appeal to the public, and as long as they would support him, so long would he fight the battle for his children. For himself he should not fight another hour, except for justice. He should never be daunted whenever the necessity for him to come forward, and he had, in conclusion, again to thank them, most sincerely for their support. (Cheers.)

Subsequently a resolution was passed to the effect that the Tichborne and Doughty Settled Estates Act should be repeated and that public justice should be vindicated by the restoration of Sir Roger Tichborne to that position of which he had been so unjustly deprived.

THE DUBLIN SCANDALS.

MR. JAMES ELLIS FRENCH, formerly detective inspector in the Irish Constabulary, who has been pronounced by a jury to be shamming insanity, was on the 31st ult. put on trial in Dublin in connection with the Dublin scandals. In the course of the proceedings a letter in the prisoner's handwriting was put in. It was written from Kilmainham Gaol, and first part was dated August 5th, and it he complained of the way in which his defence was being prepared by Mr. Orr, and said that if he (the prisoner) went to Parnell and O'Brien he could drive the Government out of Ireland, and that he would be better paid by them. If the Government wanted to come to terms with him he would not take less than £20,000, with a pension, as he could "put them out of Ireland." He next referred to the part he said he took in the finding out of the Phœnix Park murders. He said it was not known that there were more than one car and four persons at the murder until he found it out. A Dublin correspondent says:—This letter has produced no small sensation, and the Parnellite party intend to discuss it in the House of Commons.

The trial of Gustavus Cornwall, aged sixty, ex-secretary General Post Office, and Martin Kirwan, aged thirty-five, ex-captain Dublin militia, was commenced at the Dublin Commission on Monday, Oct 27. The prisoners are charged with having conspired to procure a person to commit abominable acts. The following day, the jury found the prisoners not guilty, adding that the evidence produced by the Crown was not sufficient. The verdict was received with hisses and applause. The defendants were then discnarged.

SOUTH AFRICA AFFAIRS.

THE Durban correspondent of the *Times* telegraph, that Dinizulu still continues under Boer protection with Oham. It is Umnyamana who has transferred his support to the younger child of Cetewayo. The Usutus would seem to be divided into three parties. Dobulamanzi and Undabuko are playing each his own game. The Boer laager is now reduced to twelve waggons, with fifty men, the remainder having returned to their farms. A deputation of the Boer leaders is expected to arrive at Maritzburg this week in order to meet Sir Henry Bulwer. At Paarl, which is the centre of the Dutch patriot party, much agitation is manifested at the prospect of Imperial action in Bechuanaland.

Meanwhile, in view of eventualities, preparations are being made at Woolwich for a Cape expedition. Extensive contracts have been made with private manufacturers for ten-span harness and such other articles as are peculiar to the South Africa colonies, and preliminary inquiries were made several weeks since as to the ships which would be available for transports in case it should be necessary to send out reinforcements to Natal.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Major F H Maitland, B S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J A Bourdillon, 2 mo	B C S,	Colonel Æneas Perkins, CB, RB Eng, 1 mo	
Mr A F Lingham, 3 mo	BUCS,	Brig-Surg J Jones, M'D, B, I mo, 17 dys.	
Mr G J Low, 30 dys.	B U C S, 3	Surv-Major C F Oldham, B,	
Mr H L Swinburne, 6 mo	BUCS,	Surg J Moorhead, BUS, 3 mo	
Mr S J Kilby, mo	B U C S, 3	Surg-Major T J McGann, M, week.	
Mr T Hamilton, mo	BUCS, 3	Mr W S Forman, week	Bo C S, 1
Mr E J Alexander, 6 mo	BUCS,	Mr C E FOX, Bo U C S, 1 week.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr B Carstairs, B C S	Lieut W E Bunbury, B S C
Mr G A Campbell, B U C S	Sub-Cond M Larkin, B
Mr C H Roberts, B U C S	Mr E L u Baber, M U C S
Mr S Finney, B U C S	Col T Ohbard, M S C
Mr S C G Wood, B U C S	Mr W S Forman, Bo C S
Mr F W Thellusson, B U C S	Mr E Giles, Bo U C S
Lt-Col J Miller, B S C	Mr C E Pogson, Bo U C S
Lt-Col F W Boileau, B S C	Mr C E Fox, Bo U C S
Capt T T Vaughan, R B Art	Capt J W Wray, Bo S C

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride of Man.—It contains the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of coloured and impure soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps and from its purifying and refreshing action upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists & Agents for Bombay, Treacher and Co.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

AFTER question-time in the House of Commons on Oct. 30, the debate on the Address was resumed by Lord Randolph Churchill, who moved as an amendment the addition of the following words:—"And we humbly assure your Majesty that we regret to find in recent speeches and actions of one of her Majesty's Ministers holding the high office of President of the Board of Trade an incitement to interference with the freedom of political discussion and a justification of riot and disorder." Lord Randolph Churchill's apology for bringing the matter under the attention of the House was the enormous amount of attention which the Aston riots had attracted, and the manifest fact that when the Prime Minister pronounced his emphatic condemnation of a resort to violence he had not read Mr. Chamberlain's speeches. He accused Mr. Chamberlain of a systematic attempt to incite the people to riot and disorder, and he charged him with moral complicity in all the scenes of violence which had occurred during the recess. In support of these charges Lord Randolph Churchill quoted numerous extracts from Mr. Chamberlain's speeches at Birmingham, Hanley, and Newtown, in which he contended he had stimulated the people of Birmingham to imitate the doings of their fathers in 1832, gloried in what had happened in consequence at Aston, and encouraged others to do the same. In one of these speeches Mr. Chamberlain said that the opinion of the streets had a mighty force in political history, and that it had shaken monarchs on their thrones; and spoke about 100,000 men marching on London. Lord Randolph Churchill laid special stress on the interjections of Mr. Chamberlain's audience. For instance, after the sentence about shaking monarchs on their thrones a voice cried, "and knocked them off" and when he reminded his audience that there were 100,000 men in Birmingham who were sworn to march on London, if need were, in defence of their liberties, that was met with a cry, "and we will again if required." Mr. Chamberlain did not think it necessary to remark on these interjections. At another meeting Mr. Chamberlain used these words, "Our opponents have not dared to hold one free and open meeting, except one at Darlington, where they were defeated by a large majority, and one at Bournemouth, where they attempted a procession, which was incontinently broken up." Now this, Lord Randolph Churchill contended, was a distinct intimation to those who heard it as to the line they were to adopt whenever the Conservatives might choose to hold a free and open meeting. Mr. Chamberlain further said, "These gentlemen presume upon your love of order and on your hatred of violence," and "Unless this generation has lost those qualities which have made the name of Englishmen respected throughout the world, they will show a courage and resolution, a love of liberty and hatred of injustice, which will sweep away these puny obstacles which now for a time are barring their advance." Mr. Chamberlain's constituents made an honest English translation of his words into bludgeons and scaling-ladders, and proceeded in Mr. Chamberlain's own phrase, to sweep away the puny obstacle which barred the way to the Tory meeting. The puny obstacle was a stone wall, and the "Liberal" party swept it away and went for their Tory opponents with battering rams and legs of chairs. Lord Randolph Churchill went on to say that the Conservatives of Birmingham had made this matter a subject for legal investigation, and they had evidence which was clear and full to show the carefully prepared organization for the riot, and to show the steps which were taken to forge tickets of admittance. They had also evidence to prove the introduction into the grounds beforehand of a few accomplices to which evidence to show ladders were in readiness, and werebrought by some persons attending the meeting to enable the storming party to scale the walls; and there was very complete evidence indeed to show that gangs of men were hired in Birmingham. Some of these men were paid by members of the town council, who were also connected with the caucus; and the arrangement made with them was that if they succeeded in breaking into the premises they would be paid, and if they broke into the hall and prevented the meeting being held a further half-crown was to be given. In some cases this extra half-crown had not been paid, and they had enabled the solicitor to the Conservative committee to obtain useful and reliable information. As to the connection of Mr. Chamberlain with the Birmingham Liberal Association, he said that the Birmingham Liberal Association was the President of the Board of Trade. Anybody with local knowledge, and who could divest himself for a moment from the extremely party prejudice of the Birmingham Liberal Association, must admit that the Birmingham Liberal Association, or caucus, and the President of the Board of Trade were one and indivisible. It was his creation; he presided over its meetings; he was at once the father and the child of its birth. The connexion was indissoluble; this had been testified by Mr. George Nixon, the chosen candidate with Mr. Chamberlain for the representation of Birmingham, and that made Mr. Chamberlain really and completely responsible for the acts of the association.

Mr. Chamberlain remarked that the charges now made were much less serious than those advanced by Lord Randolph Churchill against him at Birmingham, for instance, in detail, produced no other evidence to rebut the accusation of forged tickets, premeditated disturbance, and organized interruption, and gave a flat denial to the assertion that he had any personal complicity. He will not believe that Lord Randolph Churchill himself believed these charges, and said that they rested solely on personal prejudice and party feeling. He went at length into the history and details of the disturbances on the occasion of Sir Stafford Northcote's election, bringing evidence to show that the violence was due solely to the mismanagement of the Tory managers and their attempt to give their meeting the character of a national demonstration. He read letters to show that the Conservatives were the first to resort to acts of violence were the Tory stewards, and that roughs had been hired to assault and clear out the Liberals. He created much amusement by reading a letter of Tory "roughs cut out," describing their performances at the meeting, to which he declared the whole of the violence was due. In replying, lastly, to Lord Randolph Churchill's complaints of his speeches, he read quotations from speeches of Lord Randolph himself and Lord Salisbury, which he insisted were much more calculated to lead to violence; and he concluded by warning the Opposition that if the controversy were conducted in the rancorous tone of Government leaders it would inevitably take that extended form to which Mr. Gladstone had alluded the other night. Mr. P. A. Muntz asserted that the disturbance at the Aston Lower Grounds was the result of a previously arranged attack on the part of the Liberal party in Birmingham. After a few words from Mr. E. Noel, Mr. Chaplin charged Mr. Chamberlain with wasting the time of the House by not denying the charges against him at the time they were made. He discredited Mr. Chamberlain's statements, and questioned the truth of the depositions he had read. After favourably comparing the speeches of Lord Randolph Churchill with those of Mr. Chamberlain outside the House, he observed that the whole of the latter's action was meant to discredit the House of Lords—which he was sure would result in failure.

Mr. Firth, in opposing the amendment, alluded to an issue of forged tickets for a Liberal meeting in London by representatives of the Conservative Association of Middlesex. He held that Mr. Chamberlain had completely exonerated the caucus from any connection with the Aston riots. Mr. J. Lowther explained certain remarks made by him some time ago, in which he was alleged to have spoken of the men of Birmingham as "a horde of ruffians." He protested against the party charges which were made by the Liberal party to prevent free speech in the House of Commons as well as out of it.

Mr. A. Balfour asked for evidence of the value of the testimony which had been adduced by Mr. Chamberlain, and insisted that no one would come forward to charge himself with a criminal offence unless he had received a bribe to do so. In the interest of free discussion he protested against speeches such as Mr. Chamberlain's which must in time lead to the degradation of free institutions.

Sir Hardinge Giffard warned the House not to rely too implicitly on the affidavits quoted by Mr. Chamberlain, which, he pointed out, had been drawn up in such a form that those who made them would not be legally responsible for any false statements in them. He examined the statements critically, showing how improbable was the story they told, and refused to accept Mr. Chamberlain's version as authentic.

Sir Stafford Northcote said it was ridiculous to pretend that there had been no organized disturbance of the meeting. It was perfectly evident that tickets were forged, and his own experience soon showed him at the meeting that there was a band organized under fuglemen to prevent him and the other speakers being heard. Ministers of the Crown, he contended, were bound to use language calculed rather to allay than to excite public passion, and the course taken by Mr. Chamberlain since the commencement of the controversy certainly deserved the condemnation of Parliament. Although Mr. Chamberlain's speech in reply to Lord Randolph Churchill was one of great ability and power, it appeared to him that he entirely missed the point of the attack and comments upon his conduct, and that all those charges that he brought against the Conservative party in Birmingham and other places, and all the arguments he used to show that he was not personally connected with any of the proceedings at Aston, were entirely beside the question, as compared with the concensus of the tone of the speeches.

Mr. Gladstone, while adhering to the general condemnation which he had pronounced on riot and disorder, examined the evidence in this case, contending that strong provocation had been offered by the Conservative party in Birmingham, and expressing a hope that the matter might be the subject of further examination. He canvassed also the language of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches which he asserted had been misrepresented, and were not so provocative of violence as Lord Salisbury's utterances; and Mr. Chamberlain, he submitted, had said and done nothing deserving of censure.

Just before the division, Mr. Gorst read a telegram he had received from one of the persons charged by Mr. Chamberlain, declaring the charge to be a deliberate fabrication. After this the House divided, and the amendment was negatived by 214 to 178—a majority of 36 for the Government. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers from the Opposition benches.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Oct. 31.)

ADMIRALTY, 28th Oct. 1884.

Navigating Lieut J Henderson has been promoted to the rank of Staff Comdr in H M's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 29th Oct. 1884.

Capt G S Bosanquet has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to H M, in place of Capt C J Rowley, promoted to Flag Rank.

ADMIRALTY, 30th Oct. 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, Admiral E B Rice, C B, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Consequent on the above, the following promotions have been made from the same date:—

Vice-Admiral A Phillimore to be Admiral in H M's Fleet.

Rear-Admiral T Brandreth to be Vice Admiral in H M's Fleet.

Captain R Wells to be Rear-Admiral in H M's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions have been made on the Retired List from the same date:—

Vice-Admirals:—V A Massingberd, C L Hockin, and T Etheridge, to be Admirals.

Rear-Admirals:—R W F Bouverie, E J Bedford, H Crystian, C W Bonham, J H Cave, C B, J E Parish, and W C F Wilson, C B, to be Vice-Admirals.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL ICE COMPANY.

CHEAP ICE, CHEAP ICE.

THE above Company have commenced to produce Ice of Filtered Vehar Water at their Factory, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital, and Ice can now be obtained at the rate of

3 pice per lb. retail.
2 annas per 3 lbs. wholesale at the following places:—
CHIEF DEPOT Factory, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital.
PYDHOWNEE, near the Fire Brigade Station.
DHOBI TALAO, opposite Dr. Lisboa's Dispensary.
FORT, near the Gunbhawa well.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, Falkland-road, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Profit and Loss; with audited Balance Sheet, made up to 31st October, 1884.
2.—To declare a dividend.
3.—To elect two directors in place of two who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH T. PEARSON,
Secretary and Manager.

Bombay, Nov. 17, 1884.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the R. S. Ry.; the H. S. Ry.; and the S. N. S. Ry.

TENDERS are invited for the LOADING and UNLOADING of STORES at the several Stores Depot on the line, for 12 months, commencing from the 1st January, 1885.

Tender forms and conditions of contract can be obtained from undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

Tenders superscribed "Tenders for Loading and Unloading Stores" should be addressed to the MANAGER, who will receive them at his office in Ajmere, up to noon of the 10th December, 1884, and he does not bind himself to accept the whole or any portion of the lowest or any tender.

By order,
THO. WOOD,
Chief Storekeeper, R.-M. Railway.

Ajmere, 5th November, 1884.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of SUNDRY STORES, including TALLOW, OIL, WASTE, &c., which will be required by this Railway during the 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1885.

Particulars of the APPROXIMATE quantities required, Tender forms and Conditions of Contract can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the undersigned, and samples of the stores can be seen at the Agra, Sabarmati and Khandwa Stores Depots.

Tenders superscribed TENDERS FOR SUNDRY STORES, should be addressed to the Manager, who will receive them at his office in Ajmere, up to noon of the 1st December, 1884.

The sum of Rs. 100, as earnest-money, must accompany each Tender, and the Manager reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to others, in the same Tender, and he does not bind himself to accept the whole, or any portion of any Tender.

By Order,
THO. WOOD,
Chief Storekeeper, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Ajmere, 23rd October, 1884.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of NEW OFFICERS' QUARTERS in the Marine Lines, Bombay (in part).

2. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen, and forms of tenders and all necessary information obtained, on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Military Store Department, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on 22nd instant, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the tender is Rs. 550, and the amount of deposit required in lieu thereof of the accepted tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 12th November, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 100 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARE LOGS not less than 18 inches square and 30 feet long, delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate and on the conditions given in the specification.

The specification and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

Tenders will not be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th November, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

OLD IRON RAILS.

THE Agent will be prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th November next, Tenders for the purchase of 5,000 tons of old iron rails. Offers to be for not less than 1,000 tons. The rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying in the Company's premises, at Sandhurst Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, and the period within which delivery of the rails will be taken.

Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the bunder or wharf, and payment for the rails must be made at the time of delivery.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th September, 1884.

NOTICE.

RE NOWROJEE ARDESEER DAWER, Deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act" 1866. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of NOWROJEE ARDESEER DAWER, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 25th day of February 1884, and probate of whose will was on the 29th day of April, 1884, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BAI MIHERBAI and Mr. DADABHOY NOWROJEE DAWER (widow and son respectively of the said deceased) both of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants, are required to send to the said Executrix and Executor Nos. 6, Cowasjee Patel-street, Fort, or No. 50, Warden-road, Cumballa, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, that is to say, on or before the 23rd day of November, 1884, particulars of their claims, after which date the Executrix and Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which the Executrix and Executor shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property or money belonging thereto in their hands are hereby required to hand over such property or pay such moneys to the said Executrix and Executor.—Dated this 21st day of October, 1884.

PAYNE, GILBERT, and SAYANI.
Solicitors for the Executrix and Executor.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

BEING

A SELECTION OF

LEADING CASES

FROM

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS

ONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.

BY

W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

NOTICES.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable four-storeyed HOUSE near the European General Hospital, facing the sea, could be had in parts or whole. Also each floor could be had for Rs. 100 a month. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

9, Hornby Row.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6 / 5½ / 5 / 3½ per cent per annum subject to { 18 months / 12 " / 9 " / 6 " } notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on TRANSHIPMENT and TRANSFERS. Including the following subjects:—

(1). Rail-terminations at river-termini (with 3 lithographed plans).
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(6). Junction-transfers.

BY WILLIAM CHAS. BOYCE,

Late Ferry Superintendent, N. B. (State) Railway and Joint Transhipment Agent, E. B. Railway Company, at present Senior Assistant Traffic Superintendent, N. B. (State) Railway, in charge of Ferry and Transhipments.

Price:—Sections 1 & 2, with six lithographed plans, bound together, Rs. 7, in cloth flexible covers.
Price:—Section 3, Rs. 7, in cloth flexible covers.
The 3 Sections as above bound together Rs. 14, in half leather cloth sides.
Sections 1, 2, and 3 will be ready for issue about the 15th November.
Sections 4, 5 and 6, will be duly notified when ready.
Orders will be registered by BRUCE ELLIS, Printer and Publisher.
CALEDONIAN STEAM PRINTING WORKS, 1& 2, CHURCH-LANE, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALES of TIMBER in the above Ghat Depots of Kanara will take place as under:—

1. The sale of 14,420 khandis of Teak, 203 khandis of Blackwood, and 261 khandis of Junglewood at the Haliyal Depôt will commence on MONDAY, the 8th December, 1884.
2. The sale of 295 khandis of Teak, 32 khandis of Blackwood, and 931 khandis of Junglewood at the Kanigeri and other branch depôts in the Yellapur

BANK

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—53, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Hanover Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... $4,400,000.

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS ..... $ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
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W. H. Forbes, Esq. — A. Molver, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. — M. E. Sassoon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
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For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
September 15, 1884

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
15, Forbes Street, Fort.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts,
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz quarts,	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Italian Champagne	Rs. 21 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Frommium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	„ 58 0
Guiraud Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	„ 33 0	„ ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 48 0	„ ...
Dry Kite „	„ 46 0	„ 50 0
First Quality Dry	„ 40 0	„ 42 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldsack, extra	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
MOSELLE.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshoefer (still)	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ ..	„ 21 0
Leib-traumilch	„ ..	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ ..	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner	„ ..	„ 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	„ ...
From OTTO PHUMM, MAYENCE.		
Moselblumchen	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 1 0
Margrafler	„ ..	„ 19 0
Hochheimer	„ ..	„ 19 0
Braunneberger	„ 16 0	„ ..
Liebfraumilch	„ ..	„ 22 0
Hernecastele-Rosenberg	„ 19 0	„ 22 0
Rudesheimer	„ 24 0	„ ..
Oberrammeler-Rosenberg	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Steinberger	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
Johannisberger	„ 39 0	„ 39 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	„ ...
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	„ 23 0	Rs. 25 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	„ ...
Do. do. Superior	„ 16 0	„ ...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Ormes	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	„ ...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	„ ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	„ ...
Cru de Barrayre	„ 19	„ ...
Chateau La Begoroe	„ 24	„ ...
From Messrs. MUNIER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ ..	„ 19 0
From Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	„ ...
St Julien	„ 28 0	„ ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	„ ...
Chateau Romer	„ 17 0	„ ...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s* Brandy	Rs. 22 0	„ ...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars		
M. & Spaun	„ 25 0	„ ...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules,		
A.L. Boiteau & Co.	„ 30 0	„ ...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 36 0	„ ...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	„ ...
Chamberlin	„ 28 0	„ ...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	„ ...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	„ 22 0	„ ...
Thistle Blend Whisky	„ 25 0	„ ...
BEER.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Lagerbier	„ 5 0	„ ...
Kaiser Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ...
Monsford Light Bitter Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 8
India Pale Ale	„ 5 0	„ 3 0
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	„ 30 0	„ ...
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	„ ...
Do. do. Superior	„ 20 0	„ ...
Do. do. Finest	„ 21 0	„ ...
Rose (Italian Oil, (Flutes)	„ ..	„ 6 0
Do. do. Pints	„ ..	„ 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	„ 14 0	„ ...
Fortuna Caloric Punach	„ 15 0	„ ...
Cherry Cordial	„ 15 0	„ ...

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Tallil Akvavit	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brsendevin	„ 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	„ 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	„ 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	„ 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	„ 4 0
Do. do. do. „ tins, First Swiss Brand	„ 5 0
Do. do. do. „ Bab	„ 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.	Cash.
Swedish Butter per 1 lb. tin	1 1	2
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 3	2
Do. do. „ ½ lb. tin	0 10½	Nett
Do. Prime Preserved per 1 lb. tin	1 1	
Do. do. per 2 lb. tin	2	

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.

	Per 1 lb. tin.	Per 2 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) per 2 lb. tin.	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	„ 1 0	„ 0 10
Red do. do.	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	„ 0 12	„ 0 7
Celiery	„ 0 14	„ 0 14

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Celiery	„ 0 14	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ 0 14	„ ...
Cut French Beans	„ 0 8	„ ...
Small Sausages	„ 1 6	„ ...

TERMS.

Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance as reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 8th September 1884.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.
Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY,

BANJOS
WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Ditto ditto with inland wooden hoop, and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machin head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0

BANJOS
WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo, will peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rose-wood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	80 0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, (in case)	75 0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18 0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete	40 0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rose-wood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop	10 0
Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on)	5 0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in mahogany box	25 0
Ebony ditto in D (without case)	10 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in mahogany box	25 0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20 0
Ditto without cases Rs. 15 and	12 0

NIGGER WIGS.

Each, Rs. 4 5, 6, and	7 0

NIGGER BONES.

Per set	2 0
Do. Ebony	2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinet	0 4

TAMBOURINES
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS,

14 inches in diameter	12 0
12 ditto	9 0
11 ditto	6 0
9 ditto with tacked head	3 0
9 ditto electro-plated metal hoop	12 0

CASTANETS.

Bones per set	2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, 6, 8, and	12

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 15, 20, and	24 0

VIOLINS.

Stradaurius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 120, and	150 0

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood Case, complete.

BRASS WHISTLES.

A large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and	1 8

NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.

Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8 and	4 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

No. 1 Mahogany Instrument	50 0
No. 2 d tto ditto	65 0
No. 3 Best finished rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed	95 0
No. 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal studs	120 0
No. 5 Walnut instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case	225 0

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, Rs. 40 and	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys	45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co.	100 0
Best English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, Rs. 50, 60, and	75 0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and	25 0

FRENCH ACCORDIONS.

A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35 0

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ARE READY, POST FREE.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the latest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS.
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

M. M. MODY & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England, &c.
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder. MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
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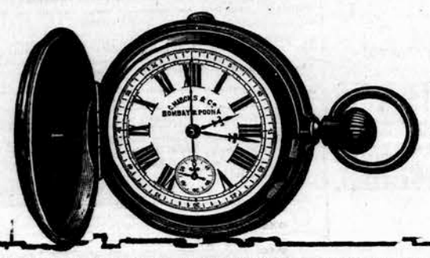

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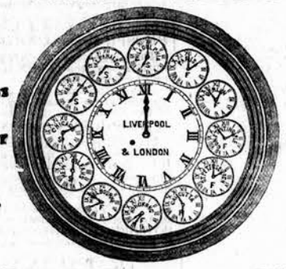

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

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